

ENTERPRISE

Student's Book

GRAMMAR

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Express Publishing

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Personal Pronouns

Subject personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	} they
she	
it	

Object personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him	} them
her	
it	

- We use **subject personal pronouns** before a **verb** instead of the name of a person or a noun, as subjects.
She is slim.
- We use **object personal pronouns** after a **verb** or a **preposition**, as objects.
He loves her.

The verb "to be"

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I am	I'm	Am I?	I am not	I'm not
he/she/it is	he/she/it's	Is he/she/it?	he/she/it is not	he/she/it isn't
we/you/they are	we/you/they're	Are we/you/they?	we/you/they are not	we/you/they aren't

Short answers

Are you from Tokyo? < Yes, I am./Yes, we are.
No, I'm not./No, we aren't.

Are they Japanese? < Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.

Is he/she/it from Japan? < Yes, he/she/it is.
No, he/she/it isn't.

The verb "have got"

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have (got)	I've (got)	Have I (got)?	I have not (got)	I haven't (got)
he/she/it has (got)	he/she/it's (got)	Has he/she/it (got)?	he/she/it has not (got)	he/she/it hasn't (got)
we/you/they have (got)	we/you/they've (got)	Have we/you/they (got)?	we/you/they have not (got)	we/you/they haven't (got)

Use

- We use the verb **have (got)** to show that something belongs to somebody.
I've got a computer. He's got a guitar.
- We also use the verb **have (got)** to describe people, animals or things.
She's got blonde hair. My cat's got a very long tail.

Short answers

Have you/they got a dog?

Yes, I/we/they have.
No, I/we/they haven't.

Has he/she/it got brown eyes?

Yes, he/she/it has.
No, he/she/it hasn't.

The verb "can"

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I can dance. He/She/It can dance. We/You/They can dance.	Can I dance? Can he/she/it dance? Can we/you/they dance?	I cannot dance. He/She/It cannot dance. We/You/They cannot dance.	I can't dance. He/She/It can't dance. We/You/They can't dance.

Use

- We use **can** to show ability.
*She **can** swim.*
- We also use **can** for polite requests.
***Can** I come with you, please?*

Short answers

Can I/you/he etc ...
speak Spanish?Yes, I/you/he etc can.
No, I/you/he etc can't.

Present Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I work you work he works she works it works we work you work they work	Do I work? Do you work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	I do not work you do not work he does not work she does not work it does not work we do not work you do not work they do not work	I don't work you don't work he doesn't work she doesn't work it doesn't work we don't work you don't work they don't work

Form

- We form the present simple with the **subject** (noun or personal pronoun) and the **verb**.

Affirmative

The third person singular takes **-s** or **-es** in the affirmative.*I play - he plays, I go - he goes*

Negative

We use **subject + don't + base form of the verb** in all persons except the third person singular. We use **subject + doesn't + base form of the verb** in the third person singular.*I **don't** play, he **doesn't** play, we **don't** play*

Interrogative

We use **do + subject + base form of the verb** in all persons except for the third person singular. We use **does + subject + base form of the verb** in the third person singular.***Do** you live in Brighton? **Does** he work with you?*



Spelling: 3rd person singular, affirmative

- Most verbs take **-s** in the third person singular.
I sit - he sits
- Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -o take **-es**.
I kiss - he kisses, I wish - he wishes, I go - he goes
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y** drop -y and take **-ies**.
I fly - he flies
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y** take **-s**.
I say - he says

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- daily routines, habits or repeated actions.
We start work at 9 o'clock every morning. (daily routine)
I play football in my free time. (habit)
- permanent states.
He lives in Madrid.

Pronunciation

-s or **-es** in the third person singular is pronounced:

- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds.
he sits
- /ɪz/ with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds.
he watches
- /z/ with verbs ending in **all other sounds**.
he runs

Time expressions we use with the present simple:

every hour/day/week/month/summer/year etc,
usually, always, every morning/evening/afternoon/
night, in the morning/evening/night, at night, etc.

Present Continuous (to be + verb -ing)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I'm working	Am I working?	I'm not working
you're working	Are you working?	you aren't working
he's working	Is he working?	he isn't working
she's working	Is she working?	she isn't working
it's working	Is it working?	it isn't working
we're working	Are we working?	we aren't working
you're working	Are you working?	you aren't working
they're working	Are they working?	they aren't working

Form

- We form the present continuous with the verb **"to be"** and add **-ing** to the base form of the main verb.

Use

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.
I'm reading a magazine now.
- actions happening around the time of speaking.
She's studying for the final exams.
- fixed arrangements in the near future.
They're flying to Tokyo next week.

Time expressions we use with the present continuous:

now, at the moment, these days, at present, tonight etc.

Short answers

Are you/they ...? < Yes, I am./Yes, we/they are.
No, I'm not./No, we/they aren't.

Is he/she/it ...? < Yes, he/she/it is.
No, he/she/it isn't.

- In short answers we use "Yes" or "No", the subject pronoun and the verb "to be" in the correct form. We do not repeat the main verb with the -ing.

Present Continuous vs. Present Simple

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening now.
Tom is cooking dinner at the moment.
- actions happening around the time of speaking.
She's studying hard these days.

We use the **present simple** for:

- daily routines or habits.
Mary goes to work by train.
- permanent states.
Mrs Morris works as a secretary.



Personal Pronouns

- 1 Replace the underlined words with the correct subject or object personal pronouns, as in the example.

- Rachel likes Sarah.
She likes her.
- "Is Robert your brother?"
- "Do you like the Spice Girls?"
- The cake is delicious.
- My mother makes biscuits for my brother and me.
- "Do Tom and Charles live in Brighton?"
- Joanne and Mary go to the beach every day.
- Susan is 16 years old.
- Tim doesn't know Roberta.
- My father and I like basketball.

The verb "to be"

- 2 Fill in the gaps with *am/'m/'m not, is/'s/Isn't, are/'re/aren't*.

- she a singer?
Yes, she She a singer.
- your dog dangerous?
No, he He gentle.
- you from Sweden?
Yes, we We from Sweden.
- his father a painter?
No, he He an actor.
- you a vet?
Yes, I
- he your brother?
No, he He my cousin.
- you a teacher?
No, I I a policewoman.
- they sad?
No, they They happy.

The verb "have got"

- 3 Write questions and answers, as in the example.

- Emily X car ✓ bicycle
A: *Has Emily got a car?*
B: *No, Emily hasn't got a car. She has got a bicycle.*
- Carl X beard ✓ moustache
- Samantha X blue eyes ✓ brown eyes
- Jane and Tim X stereo ✓ TV
- Joe X wrinkles ✓ freckles
- You X long hair ✓ short hair
- Lucy X typewriter ✓ computer

The verb "can"

- 4 Make true sentences using *can* or *can't*, as in the example.

- an elephant / play tennis
An elephant can't play tennis.
- a typist / type letters
.....
- a whale / read
.....
- an artist / paint pictures
.....
- a sheep / fly
.....
- a chef / cook delicious dishes
.....

- 5 Write three true sentences about yourself, as in the example.

I can swim but I can't fly a plane.

.....
.....
.....

Present Simple

- 6 Put the verbs below in the correct box in the third person singular.

dive, teach, try, drink, type, fix, fly, write, stay, miss, fry, say, crash, cry

-s	-es	-ies

- 7 Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

- Mary / live / in / town / near Dublin.
Mary lives in a town near Dublin.
- John / not have got / brown eyes.
.....

- 3 Be / Bob / mechanic?
.....
- 4 He / enjoy / reading / books / in his free time.
.....
- 5 Be / there / many festivals / in your country?
.....
- 6 I / usually / not work / on Saturdays.
.....

- 8 Fill in the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets.



This 1).....
(be) Ingrid and she 2)
..... (come) from
Sweden. She
3)..... (live) with
her family in a flat in the city
of Stockholm. In the winter, it
4)..... (get) dark
very early in Sweden and it
5)..... (snow)
a lot. Most people there
6)..... (love) skiing

and children 7)..... (learn) to ski at a very
young age. In the summer, they 8).....
(ride) bicycles and 9)..... (spend) most of the
day outdoors. Sweden 10)..... (be) a
beautiful country. Ingrid really 11)..... (enjoy)
living there!

Present Continuous

- 9 Use the pictures and the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.



swim / make a cake
A: *Are they swimming?*
B: *No, they aren't. They're making a cake.*



work in the garden / walk on the beach
.....
.....
.....



wash the car / have a party
.....
.....
.....



listen to music / read a newspaper
.....
.....
.....

- 10 Put the verbs below into the correct present continuous form as in the example.

mow, ride, have, not go, play, wash, not clean, water, stay, eat

- 1 Gary *is mowing* the lawn.
- 2 Juan and Maria a sandwich.
- 3 I my room. I chess.
- 4 Kelly a horse.
- 5 I to the party. I in.
- 6 She the flowers.
- 7 We the car.
- 8 They a dinner party on Saturday.

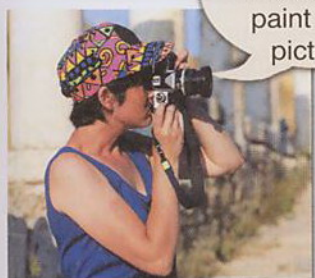
Present Continuous vs Present Simple

- 11 Look at the pictures and ask and answer questions, as in the example.



Tom/doctor/live in a flat/ treat patients - make pizza

- A: What does Tom do?
B: *He's a doctor.*
A: Where does he live?
B: *He lives in a flat.*
A: Is he treating patients right now?
B: No, he's *making a pizza.*



Tracey/ painter/
live on a farm/
paint - take
pictures

A:
B:
A:
B:
A:
B:



We/teachers/live in a
house/teach - ride
bicycles

A:
B:
A:
B:
A:
B:

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

Dear Molly,

I **1**) (**write**) from the gorgeous island of Jamaica! Jim and I **2**) (**stay**) in a five-star hotel by the sea. Right now, I **3**) (**sit**) on the balcony and I **4**) (**drink**) a delicious fruit punch. Jim **5**) (**walk**) along the beach. He **6**) (**collect**) shells and rocks to bring back home.

The weather **7**) (**be**) hot and sunny. We **8**) (**spend**) most of the day relaxing and reading under the beautiful palm trees. Tonight, we **9**) (**go**) to a reggae festival and on Tuesday we **10**) (**leave**) for Barbados. The Jamaican people **11**) (**make**) you feel happy as they **12**) (**be**) cheerful and kind. I **13**) (**love**) it here so much that I **14**) (**not/want**) to leave!

See you soon,
Cindy

13 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.

- 1 a) Most people in Thailand live in villages.✓..
b) Most people in Thailand are living in villages.
2 a) We're having a great time.
b) We have a great time.

- 3 a) What do you do now?
b) What are you doing now?
4 a) He's flying to Oslo tomorrow.
b) He flies to Oslo tomorrow.
5 a) We see some friends this evening.
b) We are seeing some friends this evening.
6 a) Farmers are working in the fields.
b) Farmers work in the fields.
7 a) Give the gift to him.
b) Give the gift to he.
8 a) What is the Chinese like?
b) What are the Chinese like?
9 a) Brian haven't got blue eyes.
b) Brian hasn't got blue eyes.
10 a) A vet can treats sick animals.
b) A vet can treat sick animals.

14 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Peter spending money.
A hate B hating C hates
2 She like cold weather.
A doesn't B don't C hasn't
3 How many students there in your class?
A is B are C have
4 Tara's a friendly smile.
A has B got C have
5 I have some water, please?
A Do B Am C Can
6 "What Laura do?" "She's a dancer."
A does B can C has
7 I'm my friend this evening.
A see B seeing C sees
8 Sarah and I from Italy.
A haven't B isn't C aren't
9 This is a picture of and my father.
A me B I C my
10 Look at They're crying.
A him B them C they
11 Where Sue from?
A is B do C are
12 Ann like eating spaghetti?
A Do B Does C Is

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never) usually come **before** the **main verb** but **after** the **auxiliary verb** (do, does, etc) and the verb **to be**. Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens.

*I **never** work on Saturdays.*

*She **rarely** takes the train.*

*He **sometimes** goes to the cinema.*

*Do you **often** watch TV in the evening?*

*Tom is **usually** late for school.*

Past Simple: regular verbs

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
he worked	Did he work?	he didn't work
she worked	Did she work?	she didn't work
it worked	Did it work?	it didn't work
we worked	Did we work?	we didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
they worked	Did they work?	they didn't work

Short answers

Did I/you/he, etc
work ...?

Yes, I/you/he, etc **did**.
No, I/you/he, etc **didn't**.

Form

- We form the affirmative of most regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb.
*I work - I **worked***
- Other verbs have irregular affirmative forms.
*I sing - I **sang***
(see list of irregular verbs at the back of the book)
- We form the interrogative of the past simple with **did** + **subject pronoun** + **base form of the verb**.
***Did he play** football yesterday?*
***Did he go** swimming last week?*
- We form the negative of the past simple with **didn't** + **base form of the verb**.
***I didn't play** football yesterday.*
***I didn't go** swimming last week.*
- We form positive short answers with **did** and negative short answers with **didn't**.
*"Did you get up early?" "Yes, I **did**."*
*"Did he watch TV?" "No, he **didn't**."*

Spelling

- We add **-d** to verbs ending in **-e**.
*I live - I **lived***
- Verbs ending in a **consonant** + **y** drop the **-y** and add **-ied**.
*I try - I **tried***
- Verbs ending in one **stressed vowel** between two consonants double the last consonant and add **-ed**.
*I stop - I **stopped***

Use

We use the **past simple** for:

- actions which happened or finished at a definite time in the past.
*Lisa **bought** a house last year. (When? Last year.)*
- actions which happened repeatedly in the past but don't happen anymore. In this case we can use adverbs of frequency (always, often, usually etc).
*He **usually played** football in his free time. (but he **doesn't play** football anymore.)*

Time expressions we use with the past simple:

yesterday, last night/week/year/month, etc, a month/two years/three years, etc ago, in 1964, etc.
*Fleming **discovered** penicillin in 1928.*

Used to

Used to is used to talk about past habits or things that do not happen anymore. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural and it is followed by infinitive.

*Sarah **used to drink** a lot of coffee. (Sarah **doesn't drink** a lot of coffee anymore.)*

We form questions and negations with the auxiliary verb **did/did not (didn't)**, the **subject** and the verb **"use"** without **-d**.

***Did Sarah use to drink** a lot of coffee?*

*Sarah **didn't use to drink** a lot of coffee.*

To talk about past habits that do not happen any more we can use the past simple instead of "used to" with no difference in meaning.

*He **used to live** in a flat.*

*ALSO: He **lived** in a flat.*

Agreeing - Disagreeing - So - Neither/Nor

- We use **so + auxiliary verb + subject personal pronoun or noun** to agree with a positive sentence.

A: *Jim lives in Warsaw.*

B: **So do I.**

- We use **neither/nor + auxiliary verb + subject personal pronoun or noun** to agree with a negative sentence.

A: *Eve doesn't like going to the cinema.*

B: **Neither/Nor does Ann.**

- We use **subject personal pronoun + auxiliary verb** to disagree with what someone says.

A: *I never walk to school.*

B: *Oh really? I do.*

A: *I often go swimming at weekends.*

B: **I don't.**

Adverbs of Frequency

- Use the adverbs of frequency from the key to write sentences, as in the example.

Key

always	often	sometimes	rarely	never
****	***	**	*	0

- Jim/play tennis/after school. (0)
Jim never plays tennis after school.
- Mary/meet/her friends/at a café. (***)
.....
- I/be/late for school. (0)
.....
- They/make/their beds in the morning. (**)
.....
- He/go/to the cinema on Friday nights. (***)
.....
- I/brush/my teeth/before going to bed. (****)
.....
- Carla/cook/dinner/on Sundays. (*)
.....
- I/leave/for work/before 8 o'clock. (0)
.....

- Write five true sentences about yourself or your family using adverbs of frequency.

- I always watch TV* in the evenings.
- on Saturdays.
- in the summer.
- after school.
- in the morning.

- Put the words into the correct order.

- never/early/Paul/wakes up
.....
- we/go/on picnics/sometimes/in the summer
.....
- you/practise/do/the violin/every day?
.....
- Bob/does/the dog/every night/take/for a walk?
.....
- rarely/read/comic books/I
.....
- they/to the seashore/drive/often/during the weekend
.....

Past Simple

- Write the past simple of the verbs below in the correct box.

welcome, try, go, have, watch, admire, make, live, be, tidy, enjoy, sit, close, take, study, snow, cry, receive, carry, send

-d	
-ed	
-ied	
irregular	

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

- A: Carlos **1** (fly) to Italy next week.
 B: Where **2** (he usually/stay)?
 A: When he **3** (go) there, he
4 (always/stay) with his cousin.
 B: Why **5** (he/go) there?
 A: He **6** (study) at University.
 B: **7** (he/come) back to England?
 A: Yes, after he **8** (finish) his exams next month.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

- 1** A: (you/go) on holiday last summer?
 B: Yes, I (go) to Hungary.
2 A: Where (be) you last night?
 B: I (meet) a friend for dinner.
3 I (call) her house but there (be) no answer.
4 Yesterday, Sue (receive) a package in the post from Tom.
5 A: What (you/do) when you (finish) school?
 B: I (travel) through Europe.
6 I (send) an e-mail to Marie yesterday and she (write) back immediately.
7 A: (they/go) to the football game on Saturday?
 B: No, they (watch) it on TV.
8 A: (you/finish) the book I (give) you?
 B: Yes, I did.

7 Read the following note and put the verbs into the correct form of the present simple, present continuous or past simple.

Dear Pam,
 I **1** (be) sorry I **2** (not/come) to your party yesterday. As you **3** (know) I **4** (go) skiing three days ago. It was fantastic but I **5** (catch) a terrible cold! I **6** (still/lie) in bed with a temperature! That's why I **7** (miss) your party. Julie **8** (tell) me it **9** (be) great.
 Call me as soon as you can.

Love,
 Alison

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

- 1** A: Where (you/go) last weekend?
 B: I (visit) my grandparents on their farm.
 A: (you/enjoy) yourself?
 B: Oh, yes!
 A: What (you/do)?
 B: Well, on Saturday I (go) swimming and on Sunday I (help) my grandfather milk the cows.

2



- A: Uncle Tom, how (you/spend) your time when you (be) young?
 B: First of all, we (not/have) a television so we (play) a lot of games.

- A: Really! What else (you/do)?
 B: Well, we (listen) to the radio and (read) books.

Used to

9 Ten years ago Jerry was a student. Now he is a lawyer. Use the prompts to ask and answer questions about Jerry, as in the example.

THEN	NOW
• study hard	• work hard
• live with his parents	• have his own house
• take the bus to university	• drive to work in his car
• wear jeans and pullovers	• wear suits
• shop at discount stores	• shop at expensive stores

- A: Did Jerry use to work hard?
 B: No, he didn't. He used to study hard.

- 10 Look at the prompts, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.



long hair X A: *Did Sally use to have long hair?*
B: *No, she didn't.*

- | | | |
|------------|---|----------|
| 1 glasses | ✓ | A: |
| | | B: |
| 2 cat | X | A: |
| | | B: |
| 3 dolls | ✓ | A: |
| | | B: |
| 4 bicycle | ✓ | A: |
| | | B: |
| 5 computer | X | A: |
| | | B: |

So - Neither/Nor

- 11 Make sentences using **so** or **neither/nor**, as in the examples.

- | |
|--|
| 1 A: I speak Italian.
B: <i>So do I.</i> (I) |
| 2 A: Sue never goes to school by bus.
B: <i>Neither/Nor does Jo.</i> (Jo) |
| 3 A: She goes to the gym every day.
B: |
| 4 A: Tom can't drive a car.
B: (Fred) |
| 5 A: I don't like horror films.
B: (I) |
| 6 A: We watched a great show last night.
B: (we) |
| 7 A: Thomas didn't buy a computer.
B: (Bob) |
| 8 A: Paul lives in France.
B: (Pierre) |
| 9 A: Jane doesn't know how to ski.
B: (I) |
| 10 A: Alex always does the shopping on Fridays.
B: (Tim) |

Revision: Units 1 - 2

- 12 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- Dad 's **fixing/fixes** our car at the moment.
- Norwegians really **loving/love** the outdoors.
- Has/Have** he got freckles?

- The Japanese **is/are** friendly and kind people.
- Does he **know/knows** Tom?
- Did/Do** you do the washing-up last Tuesday?
- My mother used to **wear/wore** contact lenses.

- 13 Choose the correct item.

- Excuse me, I'm for Mrs Smith.
A looks B looking C look
- I cooking an hour ago.
A finished B finish C finishing
- He to smoke but he doesn't anymore.
A used B use C uses
- I come to the park with you?
A Have B Do C Can
- They flying to Copenhagen in two hours.
A are B can C have
- What you usually do in the evenings?
A does B do C are
- I always drive to work but yesterday I the bus.
A took B take C takes
- He got two brothers and a sister.
A haven't B have C has
- I to go skiing but I don't anymore.
A use B used C did
- I rarely fish.
A am eating B eats C eat

- 14 Put the words into the correct order.

- Pete/to/drives/never/work
.....
- Tania/with/night/friends/usually/on/a Saturday/
goes out
.....
- They/in class/talking/are/always
.....
- She/to go/used/once a week/the hairdresser's/to
.....
- Mike/a beard/use/to have/didn't
.....

Adjectives

- Adjectives describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural.
a red car - (two) red cars
- Adjectives go before nouns.
a large box
They can also be used alone after the verb **to be** and after verbs such as **look, smell, sound, feel, taste** etc.
Mary is tall. You look sad. It smells horrible.
- There are two kinds of adjectives: **opinion adjectives** (e.g. beautiful, lovely, great, expensive, etc) which show what a person thinks of somebody or something, and **fact adjectives** (e.g. short, square, yellow, cotton, etc) which give us factual information about somebody or something (e.g. size, weight, colour, etc).

Order of Adjectives

- Opinion adjectives go before fact adjectives.
a beautiful silk scarf
- When there are two or more fact adjectives in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

	Fact Adjectives
size:	small, big, short, long, etc
weight:	heavy, light, etc
shape:	triangular, round, rectangular, square, etc
colour:	dark/light blue, yellow, pink, cream, red, purple, etc
material:	cotton, leather, silk, plastic, woollen, nylon, metal, gold, silver, velvet, wooden, canvas, china, etc

- We do not usually have a long list of adjectives before a single noun.
an expensive, red, leather suitcase

Comparisons

	adjective	comparative	superlative
one - syllable adjectives	cheap large big	cheaper larger bigger	the cheapest the largest the biggest
-y adjectives	easy	easier	the easiest
adjectives with two or more syllables	intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
irregular adjectives	good bad much many little far	better worse more less further/farther	the best the worst the most the least the furthest/the farthest

Form

- One-syllable adjectives add **-(e)r/-(e)st** to form their comparative and superlative forms.
large - larger (than) - the largest (of/in),
cheap - cheaper (than) - the cheapest (of/in)
- One-syllable adjectives ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant and add **-er/-est**.
big - bigger (than) - the biggest (of/in)
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in a consonant + **-y**, drop **-y** and add **-ier/-iest**.
heavy - heavier (than) - the heaviest (of/in)
- Adjectives of two or more syllables take **more/most**.
careful - more careful (than) - the most careful (of/in)
- Irregular adjectives have their own individual comparative and superlative forms.

Note

- We often make comparisons using **than**.
- We use **the** before the superlative form.

Use

- We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, things, places, etc. We usually use **than** with comparative adjectives.
Sue's skirt is longer than Mary's.

- We use the **superlative form** to compare a person, thing or place with the whole group they belong to. We use **the ... of/in** with superlative adjectives.
Pluto is the coldest planet in our solar system.
- We use **(not) as + adjective + as** to say that two people, things or places are/are not similar.
Tom is as tall as Peter.
- We use **less + adjective + than** for two persons, things or places.
The green jacket is less expensive than the yellow jacket.
- We use **much + comparative form + than** for two persons, things or places.
This tie is much longer than that one.

Expressing Certainty**Must - Can't**

- We use **must + infinitive without to** to say that something is logically true.
They look the same. They must be twins.
- We use **can't + infinitive without to** to say that something is logically untrue.
This book can't be his. He doesn't like detective stories.

Will (predictions)

- We use **will + infinitive without to** to make predictions based on what we believe or think. We usually use **will** with the verbs **think**, and **expect**, and the adverb **probably**, etc.
I think he will help me.

Comparisons

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets, as in the example.

- My house is *bigger* (**big**) than yours.
- Peter is not as (**tall**) as Sally.
- Los Angeles is (**polluted**) than Vancouver.
- That was the (**bad**) meal I've ever eaten.
- Our house is less (**modern**) than yours.
- Celine Dion is very (**famous**).

- They are as (**rich**) as the Browns.
- The Danube is the (**beautiful**) river in Europe.
- This sleeping bag is (**comfortable**) than that one.
- Mary's dress is (**expensive**) than Diana's.
- The red hat is much (**cheap**) than the blue one.
- Asia is the (**large**) continent in the world.

2 Complete the following sentences using an opposite adjective in comparative or superlative form, as in the example.

- 1 I live nearer the school than you.
No, you don't. You live *further*. (**far**)
- 2 The Porsche is faster than the Ferrari.
No, it's not. It's (**slow**)
- 3 Malcolm is the tallest in the class.
No, he isn't. He's (**short**)
- 4 My exercises were worse than yours.
No, they weren't. They were (**good**)
- 5 He bought the cheapest computer on the market.
No, he didn't. He bought (**expensive**)
- 6 The weather today is hotter than yesterday.
No, it isn't. It's (**cold**)
- 7 Ann is the strongest girl I know.
No, she isn't. She's (**weak**)

3 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form. Fill in *than* or *the* where necessary.

- 1 My brother is my sister. (**short**)
- 2 These students are very (**clever**)
- 3 That is train I've ever been on. (**fast**)
- 4 A piano is much a guitar. (**heavy**)
- 5 Jake's is restaurant in the city. (**good**)
- 6 Leslie has got clothes Casey. (**many**)
- 7 Picasso's paintings are very (**expensive**)
- 8 Living in a flat is living in a house. (**cheap**)

4 Read the following and answer the questions below.

Jean has two sisters, Mandy and Susan, and two brothers, Pete and John. Mandy is sixteen. Susan is five years younger than Mandy but she is three years older than John. John is five years younger than Jean and he is six years younger than Pete.

- 1 How old is Jean? (**13**)
- 2 Is Pete the oldest in the family?
- 3 Is Susan older than Jean?
- 4 Who is the youngest in the family?
- 5 Is Mandy older than Jean?

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.



- A: Jim and I decided to move to the country.
B: Really! Why is that?
A: Living in the country is **1** (**quiet**) than living in the city. The city is very **2** (**noisy**).
B: Yes, that's true. However, living in a small town isn't as **3** (**interesting**) as living in a big city.
A: Yes, you're right. Living in the country may be **4** (**boring**) but at least life is much **5** (**peaceful**).
B: And it's also **6** (**healthy**) I suppose because there is no pollution. Do the kids want to move to the country?
A: Actually, we are moving to the country for the children. Small towns are **7** (**safe**) than large cities.

6 Make comparisons using *as ... as* or *not as ... as*, as in the example.

- 1 Eating fruit and vegetables is healthier than eating chocolate.
Eating chocolate is *not as healthy as eating fruit and vegetables*.
- 2 I can write quicker than you.
You can't write *as quickly as I can*.
- 3 Dolphins are more intelligent than whales.
Whales are
- 4 Spain and Greece are both very hot in the summer.
Spain is
- 5 Travelling by plane is faster than going by train.
Going by train is
- 6 Playing basketball is more exciting than collecting stamps.
Collecting stamps is
- 7 Josh's brother is cleverer than he is.
Josh is

Order of Adjectives

- 7 Put the adjectives in the correct order to describe the objects, as in the example.

<p>1</p>  <p>a/wooden/ spoon/long/ light brown</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>a/blue/cotton/ big/towel</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>a(n)/leather/ expensive/pair of shoes</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>a/white and golden/china/ beautiful/round/ plate</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>a/heavy/silver/ candlestick/tall</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>a/yellow/cute/ plastic/ little/ duck</p>

a long, light brown, wooden spoon

- 8 Write five true sentences about things you have in your room or items of clothing you wear as in the example.

I always wear soft white leather training shoes.

- 9 Read the following letter and put the adjectives into the correct order.

Dear Sir/Madam,
I recently stayed for three days at your hotel in room 23. I believe I left a(n) 1)
(brown/expensive/leather/purse) in my room. It has a(n) 2)
(silk/red/shiny/lining) and there is a(n) 3)
(metal/small/round lock) on the top. There wasn't much money inside, but it contained a lot of 4)
(photos/old/precious). I am almost sure I left it on the 5)
(table/square/wooden) or under the 6)
(small/lovely/sofa/green) in the corner.

If you find it, please return it to me as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
James Stuart

Expressing Certainty

- 10 Look at the pictures and make sentences using *must/can't*, as in the example.



- 1 they / on holiday / at school
They can't be on holiday. They must be at school



- 2 she / at work / on holiday
.....
.....
.....



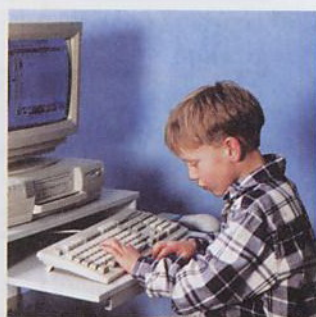
- 3 they / at café / at work
.....
.....
.....



- 4 it hot outside / cold
.....
.....



- 5 they / in the country / in the city
.....
.....
.....



- 6 he / play tennis / type
.....
.....
.....

11 Fill in the gaps with *must* or *can't*.

- 1 A: What's that noise?
B: It be the cat outside.
- 2 A: That will be £5, please.
B: It be £5. I only had a cup of coffee!
- 3 A: Peter's coming home tomorrow.
B: He be. He only left for Hong Kong this morning!
- 4 A: Mum, there's someone at the door.
B: Oh, it be Aunt Mary. She's going to help me make some bread.
- 5 A: Gosh, I'm so tired.
B: You be tired. You just woke up.
- 6 A: Look at that man with the broken arm.
B: He be in a lot of pain.
- 7 A: Mrs Samson always has beautiful roses in her garden.
B: Yes. She be a very good gardener.
- 8 A: The cake is ready.
B: It be! I only put it in the oven ten minutes ago.
- 9 A: Amy graduated from university.
B: Oh, that's wonderful. You be very proud of her.
- 10 A: Glen's driving his father's car.
B: He be. He doesn't know how to drive.

Will (predictions)

12 Look at the chart below and answer questions about each person's future, as in the example.

	Mary	Pete	Anne	Bob	Sue	Tom	Jane
be a famous chef		✓					
buy a cottage by the sea					✓		
write science-fiction books			✓				
have three daughters				✓			
live in a flat in the city centre	✓						
become a painter						✓	
study Art							✓

- 1 A: Will Mary live on a farm?
B: *No, she won't. She will live in a flat in the city centre.*
- 2 A: Will Pete be a mechanic?
B:
- 3 A: Will Anne write poetry?
B:
- 4 A: Will Bob have two sons?
B:
- 5 A: Will Sue buy a house in the mountains?
B:
- 6 A: Will Tom become a professional basketball player?
B:
- 7 A: Will Jane study medicine?
B:

13 What do you think will/won't happen to you in five years' time? Write sentences, as in the example.



*I will move to the countryside.
I won't wear glasses.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Revision: Units 1 - 3

14 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 Tricia ~~haven't~~ got blue eyes. *...hasn't...*
- 2 "I love going to the theatre."
"So am I." *.....*
- 3 At the moment, Jim rides his
bicycle. *.....*
- 4 John gave she the gift. *.....*
- 5 Julie is waking up at 7.00 every
morning. *.....*
- 6 Mike goes to a party on Saturday
night. *.....*
- 7 Donna use to have long hair. *.....*
- 8 Mr Smith work at the General
Hospital. *.....*
- 9 Is the Sears Tower one of the taller
buildings in the world? *.....*
- 10 Sam often eating Chinese food. *.....*
- 11 Her bicycle is most comfortable than
Tom's. *.....*
- 12 Did you watched the football game
last night? *.....*
- 13 I often goes fishing on Sundays. *.....*
- 14 Paul didn't used to work at a
restaurant. *.....*
- 15 He leaves Tokyo next Monday. *.....*

15 Choose the correct item.

- 1 What time you leave for school?
A does B are C do
- 2 The library got many interesting
books.
A have B has C does
- 3 We to the circus last Sunday.
A went B go C gone
- 4 A: Do you eat cereal for breakfast?
B: No, I eat cereal for breakfast.
A sometimes B often C never
- 5 Did Sue to wear contact lenses?
A used B use C uses
- 6 "He always drinks a cup of hot chocolate before
going to bed."
"So Susan."
A did B does C do

- 7 Excuse me. I'm for Maine Street.
A look B looked C looking
- 8 What colour hair she got?
A is B has C does
- 9 This dress is than the other.
A worse B bad C worst
- 10 They will probably at noon.
A arrived B arriving C arrive
- 11 It be cold outside. They're wearing
their jackets.
A can't B can C must
- 12 I think the Taj Mahal is one of the
impressive monuments in the world.
A more B most C much
- 13 Archie's has the apple pie in town.
A best B better C good
- 14 Where does Jenny from?
A comes B come C coming
- 15 Ken got very broad shoulders.
A has B does C is
- 16 the *Rialto* use to be a cinema?
A Do B Does C Did
- 17 Ray in the gym every day.
A exercise B exercises C exercising
- 18 Helen is her room at the moment.
A tidying B tidies C tidied
- 19 Heather going scuba diving in her
free time.
A loving B love C loves
- 20 Jeff use to have a car when he was
18 years old.
A didn't B did C does
- 21 Next year we travelling to the south
of France.
A do B are C is
- 22 Tom's cat died. He be very sad.
A can B can't C must

Adjectives - Adverbs

- Adjectives describe nouns.
*We live in a **small** village.*
- Adjectives ending in **-ing** (e.g. interesting, amazing, etc) are used to describe what somebody or something is like.
*The film was **boring**. She is a very **interesting** person.*
- Adjectives ending in **-ed** (e.g. amazed, surprised, puzzled, etc) are used to describe how somebody feels.
*The children were **terrified** when they heard the thunder.*
- Adverbs describe verbs, other adverbs or adjectives.
*He **works hard**. He runs **very fast**. She is **extremely polite**.*
- Adverbs usually go after verbs. They can also go before verbs (adverbs of frequency).
*She **spoke softly**.
He **always drives carefully**.*

Form

- We usually form an adverb by adding **-ly** to the adjective.
*dangerous - **dangerously***
- When the adjective ends in **-le** we drop the **-e** and add **-y**.
*gentle - **gently***
- When the adjective ends in a **consonant + y** we drop the **-y** and add **-ily**.
*easy - **easily***
- When the adjective ends in **-l** we add **-ly**.
*wonderful - **wonderfully***

- Some adverbs have either a totally different form or the same form as the adjective. Study the table.

Adjective		Adverb
good	→	well
fast	→	fast
hard	→	hard
early	→	early
late	→	late

Note:

The following words end in **-ly** but they are adjectives: friendly, lively, lonely, lovely, silly, ugly.
*He's a **friendly** person.*

Past Continuous

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I was eating he/she/it was eating we/you/they were eating	Was I eating? Was he/she/it eating? Were we/you/they eating?	I was not eating he/she/it was not eating we/you/they were not eating	I wasn't eating he/she/it wasn't eating we/you/they weren't eating

Short answers

Was he/she/it ...?	{	Yes, he/she/it, etc was. No, he/she/it, etc wasn't.		Were we/you/they ...?	{	Yes, we/I, etc were. No, we/I, etc weren't.
--------------------	---	--	--	-----------------------	---	--

Form

- We form the past continuous with **was/were** (past simple of the verb to be) and the main verb with the **-ing**.

*I **was working**. They **were working**.*

We form **questions** by putting was/were before the subject.

We form **negations** by putting the word **not** after was/were.

***Was he working?** They **were not/weren't** working.*

Use

We use the past continuous:

- for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.
*At five o'clock yesterday I **was cooking** dinner.*
- for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the **past**

continuous for the action in progress (longer action) and the **past simple** for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).

*She **was having** breakfast when the phone **rang**.*

- for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).

*Tina **was doing** the washing-up while the children **were playing** in the garden.*

- to give background information in a story.

*The sun **was shining** brightly as Tom **was driving** his brand new car through the city centre.*

Time expressions we use with the past continuous:

while, when, as, etc.

Note: when/while/as + past continuous (longer action)
when + past simple (shorter action)

Adjectives - Adverbs**1 Turn the adjectives in brackets into adverbs to complete the dialogues.**

- A: Why are you talking so
(loud)?
B: I'm talking to my friend in Australia. She can't hear me.
- A: I hear you passed your exams.
B: Yes. I worked very (hard) all year.
- A: What's the weather like outside?
B: It's snowing (heavy) today.
- A: Make sure you drive (careful) today.
B: Don't worry I'm always careful when the weather is bad.
- A: What's that terrible noise?
B: The trees are shaking (violent) in the wind.
- A: Why don't you get up (early)?
B: Because I go to bed very late at night.
- A: What's this nice smell?
B: It's (fresh) ground coffee.

2 Underline the correct item.

- Today is a **perfect/perfectly** day to go on a picnic.
- The little boy smiled **sweet/sweetly** at his mother.
- Marie always dresses **smart/smartly** for work.
- Michael got into his car and drove **quick/quickly** down the street.
- She was carrying a **beautiful/beautifully** bouquet of flowers on her wedding day.
- Final/Finally**, he brushed his teeth and went to bed.
- Vanessa was wearing a **pretty/prettily** dress at Tom's party.
- Sam is a **generous/generously** man who often gives money to charities.
- Lisa had a **terrible/terribly** dream last night. She woke up screaming.
- Thanks so much for inviting us to the party. We had a **great/greatly** time.
- They were talking **quiet/quietly** so I couldn't hear what they were saying.
- This is a very busy street so you should always cross it **careful/carefully**.
- Yoko is **fluent/fluently** in English.
- Harry is a very **polite/politely** young man with good manners.
- Was your history test **easy/easily**?

- 3 Fill in the gaps with the correct *adjective* or *adverb* from the list below, as in the example.

expensive, politely, relieved, early, terrified, awful, quietly, cheerfully, incredibly, young



- 1 "Why do I have to wake up so every morning?"
- 2 We were all very when the plane landed safely.
- 3 He sat at his desk and finished his homework.
- 4 Why did you buy such a(n) rucksack? I told you to use mine.
- 5 He speaks Spanish well.
- 6 When Tracey saw her son walk towards the cliff, she was he would fall.
- 7 "Can I use your telephone, please," she asked
- 8 The weather was It rained for days.
- 9 When my grandmother was, she wanted to be an opera singer.
- 10 They clapped when their team won the match.

- 6 When/While I (go) to Sally's house I (find) nobody there.
- 7 Victoria (cut) her finger **as/and** she (slice) the cheese.

- 5 This is a picture of the Smiths' farm. Look at what they were doing at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Then use the prompts to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

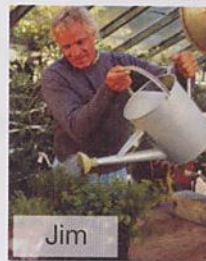
pick tomatoes - feed the chickens - repair the tractor - water the plants - play with the dog



Elaine



Sally & Bob



Jim



Bill



Ann

- 1 Bill/pick tomatoes?
A: *Was Bill picking tomatoes?*
B: *No, he wasn't. He was repairing the tractor.*

- 2 Elaine/play with the dog?
A:
B:

- 3 Sally & Bob/water the plants?
A:
B:

- 4 Jim/repair the tractor?
A:
B:

- 5 Ann/feed the chickens?
A:
B:

- 6 Underline the correct item.

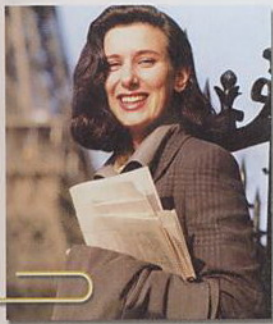
- 1 Mary was walking to work **when/as** she saw a car accident.
- 2 **Before/As** Laura was running through the park, it started to rain heavily.
- 3 Nora was ironing **after/while** Jim was cooking dinner.
- 4 Sue was having a bath **as/when** the doorbell rang.
- 5 The fire alarm went off **after/when** the employees were having a meeting.

Past Continuous

- 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (past simple, past continuous), then choose the correct linking word to complete the sentences, as in the example.

- 1 Pat *...was reading...* (read) a magazine **when/while** her son *...was watching...* (watch) TV.
- 2 The children (play) in the park **and/when** it (start) to rain.
- 3 Ed (wear) his new leather jacket **when/while** he (spill) oil on it.
- 4 I (hurt) my leg **and/as** I (run) down the street.
- 5 Tom (clean) the swimming pool **when/and** Lily (paint) the fence.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.



That morning Joanne
1)..... (wake up)
very early. She 2).....
(dress) and 3).....
(leave) for work at 8:30 am.
As she 4).....
(drive) down Main Street,
she 5).....
(notice) something strange.
No one 6).....
(stand) at the bus stop and
there 7)..... (be) very few cars in the
streets. A few minutes later she 8).....
(stop) at the local newsagent's to buy a newspaper.
"Mrs Turner, what are you doing here so early on a
Sunday morning?" 9)..... (ask) Mr Dilon.
"Sunday?" 10)..... (repeat)
Joanne. She 11)..... (stare) at
Mr Dilon and 12)..... (start) laughing.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

- 1 It (rain) heavily all day yesterday.
- 2 What (you/do) at six o'clock yesterday morning?
- 3 Ruby (slip) and (fall) as she (cross) the street.
- 4 My brother (fix) the washing machine while I (water) the plants.
- 5 The children (try) to make a sandcastle when it (start) to rain.
- 6 Fred (feed) the dog when suddenly he (hear) somebody calling his name.
- 7 He (lose) his balance and (fall) to the ground while he (ride) his bicycle.
- 8 (I/tell) you what (happen) to me last Sunday?
- 9 When James (open) his eyes he (see) his mother.
- 10 When Tom (come) home from work I (talk) on the phone.

9 Underline the correct form of the verb.

- A: What were you doing/did you do at the weekend?
B: Well, we painted/were painting the sitting-room when the lights were going/went off!
- A: What was happening/happened?
B: Jenny was slipping/slipped off the ladder and was breaking/broke her leg!
- A: What did the children do/were the children doing at the time?
B: Jules was playing/played with the dog and Claire was talking/talked on the phone. Then everything was going/went black!

Revision: Units 1 - 4

10 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Please don't talk so I'm trying to study.
A louder B loudest C loudly
- 2 This book be hers. She doesn't like Shakespeare.
A can't B must C can
- 3 Janet her hair at the moment.
A washes B is washing C washed
- 4 Brad a motorcycle last year.
A bought B buy C buys
- 5 "I love going on picnics." "So I."
A am B does C do
- 6 This is the attractive house in our neighbourhood.
A more B much C most
- 7 James put the broken glass into the rubbish bin.
A more carefully B carefully C careful
- 8 My father doesn't in a travel agency.
A works B work C working
- 9 "Is he a sailor?" "Yes, he"
A be B is C isn't
- 10 Kathy's mother got long, black hair.
A has B have C haven't
- 11 She to be a nurse but now she's a doctor.
A uses B used C use
- 12 Linda won first prize. She be thrilled.
A can B must C can't

Future Simple

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I will go he/she/it will go we/you/they will go	I'll go he/she/it'll go we/you/they'll go	Will I go? Will he/she/it go? Will we/you/they go?	I will not go he/she/it will not go we/you/they will not go	I won't go he/she/it won't go we/you/they won't go

Form

- We form the future simple with **will + the base form of the verb**.
She will visit us. They will have a party.
- We form the interrogative by putting **will** before the subject pronoun.
Will she visit us? Will they have a party?
- We form the negative by putting **not** after will.
She will not/won't visit us. They will not/won't have a party.

Use

We use the future simple:

- for predictions based on what we believe or think.
Robots will do most of the work in the future.

- for on-the-spot decisions or promises.
A: It's cold in here. B: I'll close the window. Your father will help you with your homework.
- we use **Will you ...?** to ask someone to do something for us (request)
Will you post this letter for me, please?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he, etc **will**.
No, I/you/he, etc **won't**.

Time expressions we use with the future simple:

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc.

Be going to

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I am going to travel.	I'm going to travel.	Am I going to travel?	I am not going to travel.	I'm not going to travel.
He/She/It is going to travel.	He/She/It's going to travel.	Is he/she/it going to travel?	He/She/It is not going to travel.	He/She/It isn't going to travel.
We/You/They are going to travel.	We/You/They're going to travel.	Are we/you/they going to travel?	We/You/They are not going to travel.	We/You/They aren't going to travel.

Form

- We form the affirmative with the verb **to be** (am, is, are) **going to + the base form of the verb**.
He is going to have a snack.
- We form the interrogative by putting the verb **to be** before the subject pronoun.
Is he going to have a snack?
- We form the negative by putting **not** after the verb **to be**. *He is not/isn't going to have a snack.*

Short answers

Yes, I am/you are/he is, etc.
No, I'm not/you aren't/he isn't, etc.

Use

We use be going to:

- for plans and intentions we have for the near future. *Susan is going to move house.*

- for predictions based on what we see or know.
Look at him. He's going to jump out of the train.

Future Simple - Be going to - Present Continuous

Compare the examples.

She'll sell her bicycle. (she may or may not sell it.)

He's going to study medicine next year. (intention)

They're leaving for Cairo tomorrow. (fixed arrangement in the near future.)

Conditionals

- There are four types of **conditionals**. Each type consists of two parts: the **if - clause** (hypothesis), which begins with the word **if**, and the **main clause**, which shows the result of the hypothesis.

if - clause **main clause**

(hypothesis) (result)

If he wakes up late, he will miss the bus.

Type 1 Conditionals

Type 1 conditionals express a real or very probable situation in the present or future. They are formed as follows:

if + present simple → future simple

If Tom studies hard → he will pass the exam.

When - if

- We use **when** in conditionals to show that we are sure that something will happen.
I'll see you when I come to Paris.
(I'm certain I'll come to Paris.)
- We use **if** in conditionals to show that we are not sure whether something will or will not happen.
I'll see you if I come to Paris.
(Perhaps I'll come to Paris, perhaps I won't.)

Future Simple - Be going to

1 Fill in the gaps with will/'ll and won't.

- A: I want to go camping next weekend at Blue Bird Lake.
B: Who drive you there?
A: Tom's mother.
B: Alright. But you be careful, you?
- A: I need to go shopping.
B: OK, I give you a lift.
A: That would be great. It take me long, so afterwards we have time to go for lunch.
B: That sounds wonderful!
- A: There's something wrong with Rocky.
B: Oh, poor thing. I take him to the vet.
A: I go with you. He bark if I'm not there.
B: I hope he bite the vet!
- A: I think I have a barbecue at the weekend.
B: That's a good idea. Who you invite?
A: I don't know yet. you help me make a list?
B: Of course.

2 Use the prompts and make sentences using will or be going to, as in the example.

- A: Look at the little boy!
B: he/fall/swimming pool
He's going to fall into the swimming pool.
- A: It's cold in here.
B: I/turn on/heat
.....
- A: Mum, I'm hungry.
B: I/make/you/sandwich
.....
- A: What are Maggie's plans for the summer?
B: she/travel/Italy
.....
- A: Jimmy didn't study hard for his history exam.
B: he/not pass/it
.....
- A: I have a headache.
B: I/turn off/CD player
.....
- A: Dad, I don't feel well.
B: I/take/you/doctor
.....
- A: Are you coming to Maria's party?
B: yes/I/take/Jim/with me
.....

- 3 Nancy and John are going on different holidays this summer. Look at the table and, in pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts given, as in the example.

	Nancy	John
1 travel by car travel by plane	✓	✓
2 bring swimming costume bring hiking boots	✓	✓
3 go with friends go with his family	✓	✓
4 stay at a hotel go camping	✓	✓

SA: Is Nancy going to travel by car?

SB: No, she isn't. She is going to travel by plane.

SA: Is John going to travel by car?

SB: Yes, he is.

- 4 Look at the pictures and use the verbs in the list to say what is going to happen, as in the example.

have, play, cut, eat, wash, kick



- 1 Sara *is going to have* a baby.



- 2 He the ball.



- 3 Susie the flute.



- 4 Dave the dishes.



- 5 They the cake.



- 6 Bobby some biscuits.

- 5 Fill in the gaps with 'll or the correct form of be going to, as in the example.

- A: The doctor won't be in tomorrow.
B: I'll visit him today, then.
- A: It's very cold in here.
B: Really? I close the window.
- A: Can I watch TV?
B: No, we leave soon.
- A: Look at those dark clouds!
B: Oh no! It rain again!
- A: We forgot to call the repairman.
B: That's okay. I call him tomorrow.
- A: Why is Mary excited?
B: She spend the day at the sea.

Future Simple - Be going to - Present Continuous

- 6 George and Irene have decided to leave the city. Look at the prompts and say what they intend to do and what they have arranged to do, as in the example.

- hire movers/March 12
They are hiring movers on March 12.



- sell their flat in the city

- move to the country/March 12



- buy a farm



- get a puppy



- take their children to their new school/September 7



- have a house-warming party



- 7 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple or the present continuous.

- The repairman (come) to fix the washing machine tomorrow.
- A: I'm cold.
B: I (get) you an extra blanket.
- (you/drive) me to the airport on Tuesday?
- Rachel (fly) to the Bahamas next week.
- My son (be) five in August.
- She (have) lunch with Doug this afternoon.
- (you/do) the washing-up please?
- Rob and Molly (celebrate) their wedding anniversary on Sunday.
- When (the Greens/leave) for Lima?
- People (live) in underwater cities in the future.

Conditionals Type 1

- 8 Match the prompts in column A to the ones in column B. Then, complete the dialogues below, as in the example.

Column A

- a warm day tomorrow
- go to Paris
- finish your homework
- don't feel well
- earn a lot of money

Column B

- see a doctor
- buy a yacht
- go to the beach
- visit the Eiffel Tower
- watch TV

SA: What will you do if it's a warm day tomorrow?

SB: If it's a warm day tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.

- 9 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or future simple.



- If Mark (repair) the boat, we (go) fishing.
- When you (come) home, I (read) you the letter.
- When I (grow) up, I (become) an astronaut.
- If she (call) me, I (tell) her the news.
- If he (not/cook) dinner, we (order) a pizza.
- When Barbara (open) the door, we (sing) Happy Birthday.

- 7 You (burn) yourself if you (not/be) careful.
- 8 If Debbie (not/finish) late, she (do) the shopping.
- 9 When Ann (graduate), she (travel) abroad.
- 10 I (buy) you a magazine when I (come) home from work.

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 A: Is Jack having dinner with us tonight?
B: If he (come) home early, he (have) dinner with us.
- 2 A: I don't think Tom is going on holiday this summer.
B: If he (save) some money, he (be/able) to go on holiday.
- 3 A: I must leave for the airport.
B: If you (not/leave) right away, you (miss) your flight.
- 4 A: Monica should call Gary.
B: If she (not/call) him, he (be) very upset.
- 5 A: Do you know where Fay's Restaurant is?
B: Yes. If you (turn) left at the traffic lights, you (see) it on your right next to the chemist's.
- 6 A: I want to go to the park.
B: If you (behave) yourself today, I (take) you to the park tomorrow.

11 Use the pictures and the prompts below to make sentences about what each person will do if they win the lottery, as in the example.



win the lottery

a




David/buy a castle

b



Michael/donate money to charity

c



Andrew/have his own restaurant

d



Helen/open own toy shop

e



Vanessa/move to Beverly Hills

f



Laura/travel to the Caribbean

a *If David wins the lottery, he will buy a castle.*

- b**
- c**
- d**
- e**
- f**

When - if

12 Fill in the gaps with *if* or *when* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 you get to the end of the street, you (see) a bank.
- 2 he works hard, he (become) successful.
- 3 I don't study, I (not/pass) the exam tomorrow.
- 4 Amanda graduates, she (start) looking for a job.
- 5 I (call) my doctor tomorrow, I don't feel well.
- 6 I get to the office, I (send) a fax.
- 7 I am 18, my father (buy) me a car.
- 8 I (tell) Karen to give you a ring she wakes up.
- 9 Jim (not/arrive) on time they will leave without him.
- 10 You (catch) a cold you don't wear your coat.

Revision: Units 1 - 5

13 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 What's ~~she~~ job? ...her...
- 2 What do you does in your free time?
- 3 Next year we do travelling to Canada.
- 4 A: I often watch TV in the evenings.
B: Nor do I.
- 5 Is Brussels really the good place for shoppers?
- 6 It was nine o'clock at night and Dennis studied.
- 7 Does John use to have a pet?
- 8 This must be the bad hotel in the world.

- 9 What will she does if she fails her final exams?
- 10 Tess aren't going to take driving lessons.
- 11 I think the weather will to get colder soon.
- 12 Jane isn't watering the plants yesterday afternoon.
- 13 I'm look forward to seeing you soon.
- 14 What was you doing at 10 o'clock last night?
- 15 She doesn't want to go out because it raining.

14 Match the questions to the answers.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> What is Chris doing right now? | a Yes, she has. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> How much are these trainers? | b No, she wasn't. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Is Harrods in Paris? | c No, he didn't. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Do they always have bacon and eggs for breakfast? | d Yes, they are. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Did Jack use to have a pet? | e They're £70. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Are the Smiths buying a new car? | f No, they don't. |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Has Sarah got blonde hair? | g He's studying Maths. |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Was Jane asleep when the phone rang? | h No, it isn't. |

15 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Melanie is taller Susan.
A of B than C from
- 2 Tom work for this company anymore.
A doesn't B isn't C don't
- 3 Janet to Scotland on Tuesday.
A is flying B flies C are flying
- 4 Sam often a ride to the seaside.
A is taking B take C takes
- 5 A: Terry loves reading poetry.
B: does Nancy.
A Neither B Nor C So
- 6 Mary use to live in Ireland?
A Does B Did C Is
- 7 Charlie is than Alex.
A short B shorter C shortest
- 8 Is Los Angeles one of the polluted cities in the world?
A more B much C most
- 9 I expect they us around 9 o'clock.
A will call B are calling C are going to call
- 10 That be Susie eating in the Mexican restaurant. She hates spicy food.
A must B can't C can
- 11 Carla was washing the car Tim was cutting the grass.
A while B before C until
- 12 you going to the cinema on Saturday night?
A Will B Are C Do
- 13 A: I can't do this exercise.
B: Don't worry, I you.
A help B helping C will help
- 14 If you don't wear your boots, your feet wet.
A got B will get C getting
- 15 I'll help you clean the house I get home.
A if B as C when
- 16 A: Bill is younger than Harry.
B: No, he isn't. He's
A old B oldest C older
- 17 He and fell as he was crossing the street.
A slipping B slips C slipped
- 18 Liza used to quite plump when she was 8 years old.
A be B been C was
- 19 She doesn't much free time.
A has B have C having
- 20 The red sweatshirt is not as as the blue one.
A nice B nicest C nicer

Some - Any

- We use **some** in the affirmative with countable nouns in the plural and uncountable nouns.
*I want **some** strawberries and **some** ice cream.*
- We also use **some** for offers or requests.
*Would you like **some** orange juice? (offer)*
*Can I have **some** milk, please? (request)*
- We use **any** in the negative and interrogative form with countable nouns in the plural and uncountable nouns.
*There isn't **any** salt left.*
*Have you got **any** biscuits?*

Much - Many

- We use **much** and **many** in questions and negations.
• **Much** is followed by uncountable nouns and **many** is followed by plural countable nouns.
*Is there **much** sugar in the bag?*
*There **isn't** **much** milk in the carton.*
*Have you got **many** records?*
*She **hasn't** got **many** friends.*

A Few / A Little

- We use **a few** (= not many, some) with plural countable nouns.
*We've got **a few** eggs.*
- We use **a little** (= not much, some) with uncountable nouns.
*I want **a little** orange juice.*

Phrases of Quantity

- We use countable and uncountable nouns after phrases of quantity such as: a jar/bottle/piece/loaf/cup/bar/glass/kilo/carton/bowl, etc.

Giving Advice - Should / Shouldn't

- We use **should** to say what the right/best thing to do is.
*You **should** eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.*
(= *It's a good idea*)
- We use **shouldn't** to say what isn't the right/best thing to do.
*You **shouldn't** eat junk food. (= It isn't a good idea)*

Conditionals Type 0

- Type 0 conditionals are used to express something which is always true. They are also used to talk about something which always happens as a result of something else. They are formed as follows:

If clause	main clause
If + present simple	⇒ present simple

- If the temperature **falls** below 0°C, water **turns into** ice.*
- In type 0 conditionals we can use **when** (= whenever) instead of **if**.
*If/When the sun **shines**, snow **melts**.*

Time Words

- We do not use the future simple after the time words **before**, **after**, **while**, **until**, **as soon as**, and **when**. We use the present simple instead.
*I'll wait for you **until** you **finish**.*
(NOT: *I'll wait for you until ~~you'll finish~~.*)
- When** can be followed by future simple if it is used as a **question word**.
***When** **will** he arrive? (when = question word)*
*I can't tell you **when** it **will** be ready.*
(when = question word)
*Please give me a call **when** you **finish** work.*
(when = time word)

Some - Any / Much - Many / A Few - A Little

1 Fill in the gaps with **some** or **any**.

- A: Would you like tomato sauce on your spaghetti?
B: Yes, please.
- A: Are there apricots in the fridge?
B: No, I'm afraid there aren't

- A: Can I have cake, please?
B: Of course you can.
- A: We don't have apple juice.
B: I'll go to the supermarket and buy
- A: Would you like milk in your tea?
B: No, thank you.
- A: There isn't ice cream in the freezer.
B: Are you sure? I thought we had
- A: Can I have bread?
B: Here you go.

2 Underline the correct word.



- A: Have we got everything we need for the salad?
 B: Let me see. Well, there are 1) **some/any** tomatoes, but there isn't 2) **any/many** cheese.
 A: How 3) **many/much** feta cheese do you need?
 B: Just 4) **a little/a few**. I need 5) **some/a little** olives, too.
 A: How 6) **much/many** olives do you need?
 B: Not 7) **any/many**. Just 8) **a few/a little**.
 A: Are there 9) **any/much** green peppers left?
 B: No. We haven't got 10) **a little/any** onions, either.
 A: Is there anything else you need?
 B: I almost forgot! We need 11) **some/much** bread and 12) **a few/a little** olive oil.
 A: Right! What's a salad without bread and olive oil?

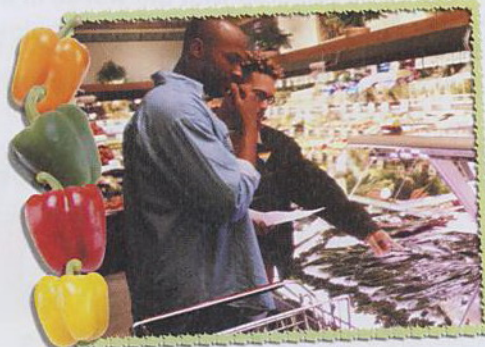
3 Join the sentences in column A with one from column B using "A few" or "A little", as in the example.

*How many sandwiches shall I make for the picnic?
 A few. Can I have cheese and tomato?*

A	C
a Do you want any sugar in your coffee?	- Can I have cheese and tomato?
b Would you like mustard in your hamburger?	- Then I'll have to leave and catch the bus.
c How much money have you got?	- But none of them were my size.
d Can you stay a bit longer?	- Can I have ketchup as well?
e Did you find any dresses you liked?	- I'll go to the shop and buy some more.
f Have we got any milk left?	- I'm trying to lose weight.
g Are there any apples in the fridge?	- So let's not go anywhere very expensive.
h How many sandwiches shall I make for the picnic?	- But not enough to make a pie.

A few

A little

4 Tom is asking his friend about what food he needs to buy. Use *much* or *many* to write his answers, as in the examples.

- 1 We've got some fish.
How much have we got?
 2 We haven't got many potatoes.
How many do we need?
 3 We need some oranges.

 4 We've got some cheese.

 5 We need some mushrooms.

 6 We haven't got any sausages.

 7 We've got some ketchup.

 8 We need some milk.

 9 We haven't got much butter.

 10 We haven't got any eggs.

5 Fill in the gaps below with *much* or *many*.

- 1 A: How rice would you like?
 B: Half a kilo, please.
 2 A: Were there people at the party?
 B: Oh, about twenty.
 3 A: There isn't cat food left.
 B: Okay, I'll pick some up on my way home.
 4 A: Have you got any candles?
 B: Not I'm afraid. Just two.
 5 A: How does this dress cost, please?
 B: £12.00.
 6 A: Did you have toys when you were young?
 B: Oh, yes! Too, actually.
 7 A: How eggs do you need for the cake?
 B: Not Just three.

Phrases of Quantity

- 6 Label the pictures with the words in the list, then use the words to fill in the gaps below.

a) *bar, carton, slice, cup, bowl, glass, bottle, jar, bag, box*



- b) 1 a of soup/salad/strawberries
 2 a of bread/cheese/cake
 3 a of cereal/eggs/biscuits
 4 a of chocolate/soap
 5 a of crisps/flour/sugar
 6 a of soda/wine/beer/orange juice
 7 a of milk/cream/orange juice
 8 a of water/lemonade/Coke
 9 a of coffee/tea/hot chocolate
 10 a of mayonnaise/honey/jam

- 7 Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

bar, carton, slices, cup, bowl, glass, bottle, jars, bag, box

- 1 A: How many of cheese would you like in your sandwich?
 B: Oh, just two, please.

- 2 A: Do we need anything from the shops?
 B: Yes, we need a of washing powder.
 3 A: Mum, can I have a of chocolate, please?
 B: No, we're going to have dinner soon.
 4 A: I'm going to give Mrs Seers a few of home-made marmalade for the picnic.
 5 A: Would you like a of wine with your dinner?
 B: No, thank you.
 6 A: Oh, how wonderful. A of fresh strawberries.
 B: Yes, and I have some ice cream to go with them.
 7 A: I'm tired.
 B: Well, I'll make you a nice of hot chocolate before you go to bed.
 8 A: Could you put this of orange juice in the fridge, please?
 B: Of course.
 9 A: Do we have enough flour for the cake?
 B: No, I think we should get one more
 10 A: Don't forget to take a of water with you to the beach.
 B: I won't.

Giving Advice

- 8 Make sentences using *should/shouldn't*, as in the example.



- 1 Wear sunblock all over your body and face.
 2 Bring a beach umbrella or find a spot on the beach where there is shade.
 3 Wear a hat as well as sunglasses.
 4 Don't stay out in the sun from 11:00 - 3:00 when the sun is very strong.
 5 Don't go swimming immediately after eating.
 6 Don't swim far away from the shore.

You should wear sunblock all over your body and face.

.....



9 Fill in the gaps with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1 You eat lots of fruit and vegetables.
- 2 We all drink at least four glasses of water per day.
- 3 You talk with your mouth full.
- 4 "I have a test tomorrow." "You stay at home and study."
- 5 Peter eat so much junk food.
- 6 People light fires in forests.
- 7 We keep our neighbourhoods clean.
- 8 You be quiet in a library.
- 9 Paul drive carelessly.
- 10 "Tim isn't feeling well." "He go to a doctor."

Conditionals Type 0

10 Match column A to column B.

A

B

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 When I walk past the bakery | a it boils. |
| 2 What colour do you get | b she plays basketball with her friends. |
| 3 If the temperature of water reaches 100°C, | c he takes an aspirin. |
| 4 When Mary has some free time after work | d people carry umbrellas. |
| 5 If you leave meat in the oven for a long time, | e when you mix yellow and blue? |
| 6 When Tom has a headache, | f I always buy a chocolate croissant. |
| 7 When it rains, | g it burns. |

Time Words

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *future simple* and underline the correct time word, as in the example.

- 1 A: Can we start painting the house?
B: No. We ...*'ll paint...* (**paint**) it when/until I ...*buy...* (**buy**) some paint.
- 2 A: I (**not/have**) dinner **as soon as/until** you get home.
B: Okay. I (**not/be**) late.

- 3 A: If Jeff calls **before/while** I (**leave**), let me know.
B: Alright.
- 4 A: We (**have**) a big party **after/while** he (**graduate**).
B: That's a great idea!
- 5 A: You forgot to put petrol in the car again.
B: Oh, dear! I promise I (**do**) it **before/until** I (**go**) to work tomorrow morning.
- 6 A: (**you/visit**) us **while/when** you (**be**) in town?
B: Of course I will.
- 7 A: I (**water**) the plants **when/while** I (**finish**) cooking.
B: OK.
- 8 A: Is your dog dangerous?
B: No, it isn't. It only (**bark**) **when/before** it (**see**) a stranger.

Revision: Units 1 - 6

12 Tick the correct sentences, as in the example.

- 1 a) There aren't any tomatoes in the fridge. ✓
b) There aren't some tomatoes in the fridge.
- 2 a) What does your brother looks like?
b) What does your brother look like?
- 3 a) Mary didn't used to live in Brighton.
b) Mary didn't use to live in Brighton.
- 4 a) The yellow jumper is much cheaper than the red one.
b) The yellow jumper is more cheaper than the red one.
- 5 a) I don't think the dog will attacks them.
b) I don't think the dog will attack them.
- 6 a) Ruby was holding a beautiful bouquet of roses.
b) Ruby was holding a beautifully bouquet of roses.
- 7 a) The kitchen tap was dripping all night long.
b) The kitchen tap drips all night long.
- 8 a) When did the accident happened?
b) When did the accident happen?



Present Perfect

A) Regular Verb

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have worked	I've worked	Have I worked?	I have not worked	I haven't worked
you have worked	you've worked	Have you worked?	you have not worked	you haven't worked
he has worked	he's worked	Has he worked?	he has not worked	he hasn't worked
she has worked	she's worked	Has she worked?	she has not worked	she hasn't worked
it has worked	it's worked	Has it worked?	it has not worked	it hasn't worked
we have worked	we've worked	Have we worked?	we have not worked	we haven't worked
you have worked	you've worked	Have you worked?	you have not worked	you haven't worked
they have worked	they've worked	Have they worked?	they have not worked	they haven't worked

B) Irregular Verb

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have bought	I've bought	Have I bought?	I have not bought	I haven't bought
you have bought	you've bought	Have you bought?	you have not bought	you haven't bought
he has bought	he's bought	Has he bought?	he has not bought	he hasn't bought
she has bought	she's bought	Has she bought?	she has not bought	she hasn't bought
it has bought	it's bought	Has it bought?	it has not bought	it hasn't bought
we have bought	we've bought	Have we bought?	we have not bought	we haven't bought
you have bought	you've bought	Have you bought?	you have not bought	you haven't bought
they have bought	they've bought	Have they bought?	they have not bought	they haven't bought

Form

- We form the present perfect simple with the auxiliary verb **have/has** and the past participle. We form the past participle of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb. *play - played, work - worked*
We form the past participle of irregular verbs differently. *buy - bought, see - seen*
- We form **questions** by putting **have/has** before the subject. *Has he bought a new car?*
- We form **negations** by putting **not** between have/has and the past participle.
He has not/hasn't bought a new car.

Use

We use the present perfect simple:

- for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because the action is more important. *Tom has broken his arm.*
- for actions which started in the past and are still continuing in the present. *Kim has been a chef since 1985.*
- for actions which have recently finished and their results are visible in the present.
"I have painted the kitchen. Doesn't it look nice?"
- to talk about an experience. *They have travelled through Europe.*

Time expressions used with the present perfect simple:

for, since, just, already, yet, lately, recently, so far, ever, etc.

- We use **for** to express duration. *I have known Sue **for** ten years.*
- We use **since** to state a starting point. *She hasn't been to New York **since** 1992.*
- We use **just** and **already** in affirmative sentences. *She's **already** booked a table for two. I've **just** bought a new dress.*
- We use **yet** in questions and negations. *Has Jim fixed the car **yet**? They haven't cooked dinner **yet**.*

Have gone (to) - Have been (to)

There are two ways to form the present perfect of the verb **go**: **have gone** and **have been**, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples below:

*Thomas and Anne **have gone** to Lisbon. (They went to Lisbon some time ago and **they are still there**.)*

*I **have been** to Lisbon. (I have visited Lisbon and have come back. **I am not there now**.)*

Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple

- We use the **past simple** for an action which happened at a stated time in the past or for an action which started and finished in the past. *Fred **graduated** from university in 1997. Pauline **went** to the dentist three days ago.*
- We use the **present perfect simple** for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past or for an action which started in the past and is still continuing in the present. *Carol **has joined** the tennis club. He **has been** a teacher for twenty years.*

Present Perfect Continuous

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have been doing	I've been doing	Have I been doing?	I have not been doing	I haven't been doing
you have been doing	you've been doing	Have you been doing?	you have not been doing	you haven't been doing
he has been doing	he's been doing	Has he been doing?	he has not been doing	he hasn't been doing
she has been doing	she's been doing	Has she been doing?	she has not been doing	she hasn't been doing
it has been doing	it's been doing	Has it been doing?	it has not been doing	it hasn't been doing
we have been doing	we've been doing	Have we been doing?	we have not been doing	we haven't been doing
you have been doing	you've been doing	Have you been doing?	you have not been doing	you haven't been doing
they have been doing	they've been doing	Have they been doing?	they have not been doing	they haven't been doing

Form

- We form the present perfect continuous with the auxiliary verb **have/has**, the past participle of the verb to be (been) and the main verb with the -ing. *I **have been working**. She **has been sleeping**.*
- We form **questions** by putting have/has before the subject. ***Have they been playing**?*
- We form **negations** by putting **not** between have/has and been. *She **has not/hasn't been reading**.*

Use

We use the present perfect continuous for:

- an action which started in the past and continues up to the present. *She **has been typing** letters for three hours.*
- an action which has recently finished and its result is evident now. *They are tired. They **have been working** for nine hours.*

Time Expressions used with the present perfect continuous:

for, since, all morning/afternoon/week/day, etc.



Present Perfect Simple

1 Match Column A to Column B, as in the example.

Column A	Column B
1 Tom hasn't spoken	a five times this morning.
2 Have you ever been	b since I was 12 years old.
3 Sam has called me	c his homework.
4 How long have you	d to Lee for three years.
5 I haven't seen my grandmother	e eaten dinner yet.
6 Jason has already finished	f lived in Chicago?
7 We are hungry because we haven't	g failed an exam.
8 Molly is an excellent student and has never	h to Singapore?

2 Make short exchanges using the prompts below, as in the example.

- The dog is barking. (you/take/for a walk)
A: *The dog is barking. Have you taken him for a walk?*
B: *No, I haven't.*
- The food is burning. (you/turn off/oven)
.....
- The flowers are dry. (Ann/water/them)
.....
- The kitchen floor is dirty. (Scott/mop/it)
.....
- The baby is crying. (Carol/feed/her)
.....
- There isn't any milk. (Tim and Chris/do/shopping)
.....
- Mary is on the phone. (you/tell her/good news)
.....
- The fridge isn't working. (Sam/call/repairman)
.....
- Our guests are here. (Bill/set/the table)
.....

Have gone to - Have been to

3 Fill in the gaps with *have/has been* or *have/has gone*.

- "Where are Mary and Steve?"
"They to Cornwall for the weekend."
- Tom and Ken to the football match.
- "Are you going to Vienna for your holiday?"
"No, I already to Vienna."
- The Smiths to many European countries.
- Your sister to the theatre tonight.
- Dad to the supermarket. The fridge is full.
- I have heard that London is a pretty city but I
..... never there.
- Marie to the shops. She should be home by 9:00.

For - Since - Just - Yet - Already

4 Fill in the gaps with *since* or *for*, as in the example.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 ... <i>for</i> ... four years | 6 Sunday morning |
| 2 we had lunch | 7 three weeks |
| 3 one hour | 8 this afternoon |
| 4 I left school | 9 five minutes |
| 5 two months | 10 she was a baby |

5 Fill in the gaps with *since* or *for*.

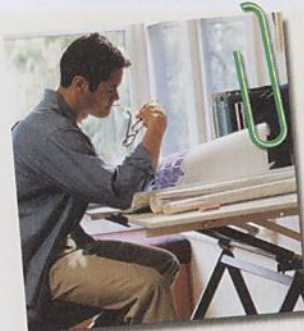
- I haven't been to the city October.
- Mary has been a nurse seven years.
- We have been happier we moved to the country.
- I haven't seen you ages!
- It has been extremely hot more than five days.
- I haven't been to this park I was a child.

6 Underline the correct word, as in the example.

- Has Carl painted the kitchen just/yet?
- I have been waiting for the bus since/for thirty minutes.
- Pete has already/since cleaned his room.
- We have yet/just finished eating our dinner.

- 5 My parents have been living here **since/for** 1950.
- 6 Janet hasn't called me back **yet/already**.
- 7 Have they returned from their trip **yet/already**?
- 8 She hasn't seen her cousin **for/just** two years.
- 9 Mrs Topper has been working in the town library **since/yet** 1971.
- 10 They have **just/for** returned from their trip.
- 11 I have **already/yet** been to the post office.
- 12 Vanessa has been sleeping **just/for** two hours.

- 8 What have these people been doing? Make sentences using an appropriate verb in the present perfect continuous, as in the example.



- 1 Richard started studying for tomorrow's exam four hours ago. He is still studying.

...Richard has been studying for four hours...

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

- 7 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

- 1 A: Where's Peter?
B: He (**just/leave**) for work.

- 2 A: Why are you tired?
B: I (**play**) football.

- 3 A: Is Paul studying in his room?
B: Yes, he (**study**) since 4:00.

- 4 A: How is Jim?
B: I don't know. I (**not/speak**) to him since Monday.

- 5 A: Let's go out to eat tonight.
B: How about tomorrow night? I (**already/cook**) dinner.

- 6 A: I'm going to the cinema.
B: Again! You (**see**) three films this week!

- 7 A: Has Diana lost weight?
B: Yes, she (**exercise**) for 6 months.

- 8 A: Does Tom work at MLT Limited?
B: Yes, he (**work**) at that company for ten years.

- 9 A: Do John and Andy live in Spain?
B: Yes, they (**live**) in Spain since 1987.

- 10 A: Have you finished the book that I lent you?
B: No, I (**finish**) it yet.

- 2 Sandra began painting the picture a month ago. She hasn't finished it yet.



- 3 Tom went to the airport at 8:00. It is now 10:00 and he is still waiting for his flight.

- 4 James and Amy went outside to play with their friends an hour ago. They haven't come home yet.



- 5 The Moores set off for their trip at 7:00. It is 11:00 and they are still travelling.



- 6 Roger started playing the trumpet two hours ago. He is still playing it.

.....
.....
.....

- 9 Ask and answer questions using the prompts given, as in the example.

- 1 Lisa / live / in this house / ten years.
A: *How long has Lisa been living in this house?*
B: *She has been living in this house for ten years.*
- 2 Frank / work / as a chef / two months
.....
- 3 Julie / make / her own clothes / four years.
.....
- 4 You / read / that book / since Monday.
.....
- 5 Andrew / sleep / three hours.
.....
- 6 Helen and Carla / cook / for the party / since 10 am.
.....
- 7 Sue / decorate / the living room / two hours.
.....
- 8 Bob / fix dishwasher / since this morning.
.....

- 10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present perfect continuous.

- 1 Tania for her piano recital all week. (practise)
- 2 English lessons for four years? (Jimmy/take)
- 3 How long children's books? (Jenny/write)
- 4 We flowers all afternoon. (plant)
- 5 Pam since she was 17 years old. (drive)
- 6 TV all weekend? (Peter and Paul/watch)
- 7 It for two days. (rain)
- 8 They since 9:00 this morning. (shop)

- 11 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to make exchanges, as in the example.

- 1 Harold/proud



catch his first fish

- 2 Grace/happy



graduate from university

- 3 Nancy/tired



shop all day

- 4 Frank & Lisa excited



book tickets for Hawaii

- 5 Flora/smiling



win the lottery

- 6 Andy/in pain



break his leg

- 1 A: *Why is Harold proud?*
B: *Harold is proud because he has caught his first fish.*
- 2 A:
B:
- 3 A:
B:
- 4 A:
B:
- 5 A:
B:
- 6 A:
B:

Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple

- 12 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect simple.

- 1 A: (you/ever/be) to Paris?
B: Yes, we (spend) a month in Paris two years ago.

- 2 A: (you/see) Janice at the party?
B: No, I (see) her for weeks.
- 3 A: (Fred/visit) his grandparents in Italy?
B: Yes, he (go) to Italy last summer to see them.
- 4 A: I (eat) at Martin's Steak House last night — the food was delicious.
B: That's my favourite restaurant. I (eat) there many times.
- 5 A: (Mum/speak) to Jim?
B: Yes, she (call) him this morning.
- 6 A: (Michael/buy) a CD player?
B: No, he (not/save up) enough money yet.
- 7 A: (you/buy) a dress for the wedding yet?
B: No, I (not/find) anything that I really like.
- 8 A: (Sara/come) home from work yet?
B: No, she (call) and (say) that she's going to come home late tonight.

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the **present perfect simple**, **present perfect continuous** or the **past simple**.

Ann Baker 1) (graduate) from law school in 1962 but she 2) (never/work) as a lawyer. She 3) (decide) to become a science fiction writer because she always 4) (find) stories about other planets fascinating. Ann 5) (write) books for more than fifteen years and so far she 6) (publish) eleven books. She 7) (receive) many awards and one of her books 8) (become) a best seller in 1975. For the last six months Ann 9) (work) on her latest novel which is about a young couple who travel to Pluto.



- 2 they going shopping this afternoon?
A Are B Is C Am
- 3 "Karen doesn't like watching TV."
"Neither Bill."
A do B does C is
- 4 This puzzle is much than the last one I did.
A easy B easiest C easier
- 5 Patty the dog when it started to rain.
A was walking B walked C walks
- 6 If Angie finishes early she go to the party.
A is B will C be
- 7 Would you like carrot juice?
A a few B some C much
- 8 Has John finished cooking dinner?
A just B since C yet
- 9 Have you to the new funfair?
A been B visited C gone
- 10 I work late yesterday.
A do B didn't C does
- 11 What time do you work?
A leave B leaving C leaves
- 12 She didn't to go swimming.
A use B used C using
- 13 This scarf is not as as that one.
A cheaper B cheapest C cheap
- 14 Sarah will probably us solve the problem.
A helped B helps C help
- 15 At 8 am last Friday I cutting the grass.
A were B was C did

15 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 Susan ~~love~~ eating fresh bread. loves...
- 2 "Do you like he?" "Yes, I do."
- 3 "Did you saw Uncle Bob at the park?"
- 4 She used to worked in a fast food restaurant.
- 5 Aunt Dora will does the cooking.
- 6 When my dog sees a cat, it barked.
- 7 I've just broke my arm.
- 8 Let's go before it will get dark.

Revision: Units 1 - 7

14 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Do you know Canadian people?
A some B a little C many

Past Perfect Simple

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I had bought you had bought he had bought she had bought it had bought we had bought you had bought they had bought	I'd bought you'd bought he'd bought she'd bought it'd bought we'd bought you'd bought they'd bought	Had I bought? Had you bought? Had he bought? Had she bought? Had it bought? Had we bought? Had you bought? Had they bought?	I had not bought you had not bought he had not bought she had not bought it had not bought we had not bought you had not bought they had not bought	I hadn't bought you hadn't bought he hadn't bought she hadn't bought it hadn't bought we hadn't bought you hadn't bought they hadn't bought

Short answers

Had you/he/she/it bought ...? < Yes, I/he/she had.
No, I/he/she/it hadn't.

Had we/they bought ...? < Yes, we/they had.
No, we/they hadn't.

Form

- We form the past perfect simple with **had** and the past participle of the main verb.
*I **had cleaned** my room.*
- We form **questions** by putting **had** before the subject. ***Had he** arrived?, **Had they** bought a car?*
- We form **negations** by putting not after had. *He **had not/hadn't** watered the plants.*
*They **had not/hadn't** won a prize.*

Use

We use the past perfect simple:

- for an action which happened in the past before another past action. The action which happened **earlier** in the past is in the **past perfect simple**, and the action which happened **later** is in the **past simple**.
- as the past equivalent of the present perfect simple. That is, we use the **past perfect simple** for an action which started and finished in the **past**, but we use the **present perfect simple** for an action which started in the **past** and finished in the **present**. *Greg **wasn't** at home. He **had gone** out. (Greg was out then.)*
*Greg **isn't** at home. He **has gone** out. (Greg is out now.)*

Time expressions used with the past perfect simple:

already, by the time, never, as soon as, just, after, when, before, etc.

Past Continuous vs Past Perfect Simple

- We use the past continuous for a past action which was in progress when it was interrupted by another action. *He **was watching** TV when the phone rang.*
- We use the past perfect simple for a past action which happened before another past action. *They **had booked** a room before they went on holiday.*

Past Perfect Simple

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past perfect.

- When we returned, we found that somebody (broke into) our flat.
- I (not/finish) cooking dinner when my parents came to visit.
- Jim went out for coffee after he (write) a letter to his grandmother.
- They left the cinema after the film (end).
- She was excited because she (not/see) a play before.
- Did you like the cake (she/bake)?
- He (hear) the song on the radio before he bought the CD.
- They were tired because they (play) football.
- She was sad because she (lose) the game.
- The match (already/start) when they arrived at the stadium.

2 Look at the things Michael had/hadn't done by the time he was seven. Put a tick (✓) next to the things you had done and an (X) next to the things you hadn't done. Then make sentences. about you and Michael, as in the example.

	Michael	You
started school	✓	
travelled by train	X	
learned how to read	✓	
seen a lot of films	X	

...By the time Michael was 7 he had started school...
 ...By the time I was 7 I...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Join the sentences using the words in brackets and putting the verbs into the correct tense, as in the example.








- They watched TV. They finished their homework. (after)
...They watched TV after they had finished their homework...
- Jeff was 12 years old. He learned to speak English. (by the time)
- Tim lived in London. He moved to Paris. (before)
- Mum cooked dinner. I came home from school. (by the time)
- She went to work. She had breakfast. (as soon as)
- Susan tried on many dresses. She decided to buy the green one. (after)
- Jason failed his driving test three times. He finally got his licence. (before)
- Wendy finished the washing-up. She played chess. (after)

4 Complete the sentences using a verb from the list below.

bake, snow, win, walk, rain, watch, forget,
 not sleep, not clean, borrow

- The kitchen smelt delicious.
 Mum...had just baked... a cake.
- The streets were wet.
 It that morning.
- Karen was locked out of her house.
 She to take her keys.
- My sister was angry with me.
 I her dress without asking.
- Gary's shoes were dirty.
 He through mud.
- The house was a mess.
 He it for over a month.
- The streets were covered with snow.
 It heavily the night before.
- Tom was exhausted.
 He well.
- Helen was very frightened.
 She a horror film.
- Alan bought a large house and an expensive car.
 He the lottery.

- 5 Fay's mother had to go away for a week. Look at the table below and ask and answer questions about what Fay had/hadn't done by the time her mother returned home.

water the plants	✓	
feed the dog	✓	
pay the electricity bill	X	
visit her grandparents	✓	
clean her room	X	
do the ironing	✓	
go to the greengrocer's	X	

1 A: ...*Had Fay watered the plants?*...

B: ...*Yes, she had.*...

2 A:

B:

3 A:

B:

4 A:

B:

5 A:

B:

6 A:

B:

7 A:

B:

Past Simple - Past Continuous - Past Perfect Simple

- 6 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple.

- 1 A: What 1) (you/do) at the weekend?
B: We 2) (go) to a seaside resort.
We 3) (stay) in a lovely guest house and we 4) (have) a great time until someone 5) (steal) our motorcycle.
A: Oh, my goodness! 6) (they/catch) the thief?
B: No, he 7) (drive) away before the police 8) (arrive).
2 A: I 9) (crash) my car last night.
B: Oh, dear! How 10) (you/manage) to do that?
A: Well, I 11) (drive) down Ford Street when a cat 12) (run) in front of my car.
B: What 13) (happen) next?
A: I 14) (turn) too quickly and hit a post.
B: And the cat?
A: Oh, it 15) (already/climb) up a tree.
3 A: Guess who I 16) (run into) this morning! Bob!
B: Really? Where?
A: I 17) (drive) to the office when I 18) (see) him waiting for the bus.
B: 19) (you/give) him a lift?
A: Yes, I did.

- 7 Match Column A to Column B to make correct sentences.

Column A

- 1 She had finished cooking dinner
- 2 After Bob had packed his suitcase
- 3 By the time the bell rang
- 4 He didn't stop working
- 5 The plane had just left

Column B

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a | the students had already left the classroom. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b | until he had completed his project. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c | when he reached the airport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d | when the guests arrived |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e | he called a taxi to take him to the station. |

- 8 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past perfect*, *past continuous* or *past simple*, as in the example.



- 1 He ...**was making**... (make) copies when the photocopier ...**broke down**... (break down)



- 2 He (pay) the taxi driver as soon as they (arrive).



- 3 He (walk) down the street when his mobile phone (ring).



- 4 Mrs White..... (make) an apple pie before her grandson (visit) her.



- 5 She (water) the flowers when her mother (come) home from work.

- 9 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past perfect*.

- 1 When I (come) home from work I (realise) that I (forget) to turn off the iron.
- 2 I (want) to do some shopping but when I (get) into the car I (notice) that I (not/put) petrol in the tank.
- 3 Tom (go) for a walk after he (watch) the news.
- 4 I (start) working at the National Bank after I (graduate) from university.
- 5 Tania (just/mop) the floor when her son (spill) milk all over it.

- 10 Underline the correct word(s).

- 1 I **arrived/was arriving** at the airport on time.
- 2 She **was finishing/had finished** her homework before she went to bed.
- 3 He **swept/was sweeping** the veranda when the doorbell rang.
- 4 Jack **had brushed/was brushing** his teeth before the water was cut off.
- 5 Sally **ate/had eaten** lunch before she went shopping.
- 6 He **was having/had** coffee with some friends when he heard the news.
- 7 He cut his finger as he **was slicing/had sliced** the bread.
- 8 I was fixing the car when I **heard/had heard** someone calling for help.

Revision: Units 1 - 8

- 11 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.

- 1 a) They're moving to the country next month. ☒ ...✓...
- b) They move to the country next month.
- 2 a) Adam used drive a motorcycle.
- b) Adam used to drive a motorcycle.
- 3 a) He can't be his father. He's only five years older than him.
- b) He can be his father. He's only five years older than him.
- 4 a) Eddie was making a sandwich when the phone was ringing.
- b) Eddie was making a sandwich when the phone rang.
- 5 a) His watch is the most expensive of all.
- b) His watch is the more expensive of all.
- 6 a) They have gone to Vienna twice.
- b) They have been to Vienna twice.
- 7 a) I saw Maria when I go to Rome.
- b) I will see Maria when I go to Rome.
- 8 a) Would you like a little cereal for breakfast?
- b) Would you like a few cereal for breakfast?

The Passive: to be + past participle

Form

- We form the passive with the verb **to be** and the past participle of the main verb.

	Active	Passive
present simple:	<i>He feeds the dog twice a day.</i>	<i>The dog is fed twice a day.</i>
past simple:	<i>He fed the dog yesterday.</i>	<i>The dog was fed yesterday.</i>
present perfect simple:	<i>He has fed the dog.</i>	<i>The dog has been fed.</i>
future simple:	<i>He will feed the dog.</i>	<i>The dog will be fed.</i>
modal:	<i>He should feed the dog.</i>	<i>The dog should be fed.</i>

- We form questions by putting the verb **to be** before the subject. ***Is this car** made in Japan?*
- We form negations with the word **not**. *His bicycle **was not/wasn't** stolen last night.*

Turning from Active into Passive

- To turn a sentence from the active into the passive:
 - The object of the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive sentence.
 - The active verb changes into a passive form.
 - The subject of the active sentence becomes the agent.
- Object pronouns (me, you, him, etc) become subject pronouns (I, you, he, etc) in the passive. *She gave **me** some money. → I was given some money.*
- When the verb of the active sentence is followed by a preposition, the preposition is kept in the passive sentence as well. *Someone **broke into** our house last night. → Our house **was broken into** last night.*

ACTIVE	subject	verb	object
	Susan	made	a cake.

PASSIVE	subject	verb	agent
	A cake	was made	by Susan.

- Only the verbs that take an object can be turned into the passive.
*Tom watered the plants. → The plants were watered by Tom. **But:** It is raining today. (This sentence cannot be turned into the passive because the verb does not take an object.)*
- When the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: people, one, someone/somebody, they, he, etc., the agent is often omitted in the passive sentence.
Someone will feed the dog. → The dog will be fed.
- We use the passive when we want to show that the action of the verb is more important than the agent (i.e. the person or thing doing or causing the action). The agent is introduced with the preposition **by** and is mentioned only when it is important or needs to be stated. *Oliver Twist was written **by Charles Dickens**.*
- The agent is not mentioned when:
 - it is unknown. *His car was stolen last night. (We don't know who stole his car.)*
 - it is unimportant. *Breakfast will be served at 7.30. (the agent is unimportant.)*
 - it is obvious from the context. *He has been arrested. (it is obvious who arrested him - the police)*

Use

Too - Enough

- **Too** goes **before adjectives and adverbs**. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.

too + adjective/adverb + to -infinitive

Bob is **too short to become** a basketball player. She talks **too softly for me to hear** her.

- **Enough** goes **before nouns** but **after adjectives or adverbs**. It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as is wanted or needed.

adjective/adverb + enough } + to -infinitive
enough + noun

The dog is **gentle enough to play** with.

We've got **enough eggs to make** an omelette.

The Passive

- 1 Rewrite the sentences below in the passive, as in the example.

1 Someone will meet you at the airport.

...*You will be met at the airport.*...

2 He hasn't watered the plants.

3 George and Sarah arranged a fantastic party.

4 The mechanic hasn't repaired the car.

5 They feed the animals twice a day.

6 Sam will fix the roof.

7 Cherry Lane launched the new menswear line.

8 Claire designed the red dress.

9 The clown will entertain the children.

10 He has mended the puncture.

- 2 Fill in the gaps with the correct passive tense of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: Have they delivered your new sofa yet?

B: Not yet. It
 (deliver) at the end of the day.

2 A: Is your house old?

B: Yes, it's quite old. It
 (build) in 1920.

3 A: That's a beautiful watch.

B: Thank you. It (give)
 to me for Christmas.

4 A: When will I get my money?

B: It (put) in the bank
 tomorrow morning.

5 A: Are the *Musical Notes* a good band?

B: Yes, they are. They
 (award) best song of the year in 1997.

6 A: Did Shakespeare write *Wuthering Heights*?

B: No, of course not. *Wuthering Heights*
 (write) by Emily Brönte.

7 A: What will happen to the old town library?

B: It (tear
 down) at the end of the month.

8 A: Do you do the housework?

B: No, I don't. The housework
 (do) once a week by a cleaning lady.

- 3 Fill in the gaps with *is, was, has or will*, as in the example.

1 He ...*was*... asked to open the window.

2 The metro be finished early next year.

3 The shopping done every Friday.

4 The telephone been repaired.

5 The office redecorated last week.

6 She been asked to leave.

7 The new shop be opened tomorrow.

8 When I was in high school the history class
 taught by Mr Allen.

9 The building destroyed in the flood.

10 The thief been caught by the police.

4 Use the prompts to make sentences in the passive, as in the example.

1 the ironing/share/Suzanne and David
...*The ironing is shared by Suzanne and David...*

2 the house/clean/next weekend

3 the fence/paint/last Tuesday

4 the invitations/just/send

5 the stolen painting/not find/yet

6 the clothes/wash/tomorrow

7 the doctor/already/call

8 the washing-up/do/Joseph/every night

5 Using the passive voice, expand the signs, notices and advertisements in the table to fill in the gaps in the sentences below, as in the example.

A BREAKFAST SERVED 6 AM - 11 AM

B ENGLISH TEACHERS WANTED

C VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

D STORE CLOSED

E SPEED CHECKED BY RADAR

1 ...*Breakfast is served from 6 am to 11 am...* at the Sunnyside Diner every morning.

2 It is a national holiday tomorrow and

3 at the Children's Hospital for weekends.

4 on the highway leading from Providence to Boston.

5 at the International Language School for the next school year.

6 First match the pictures to the sentences then rewrite the sentences in the passive as in the example.



a Sir Alexander Fleming



b eggs



c a kettle



d endangered species



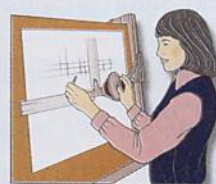
e a frying pan



f Charlie Chaplin



g rockets



h architects

1 ☐ c We boil water in it.
...*Water is boiled in it/a kettle...*

2 ☐ He discovered penicillin.

3 ☐ People will use them to travel in space in the future.

4 ☐ They design buildings.

5 ☐ He entertained thousands of people.

6 ☐ You can fry chips in it.

7 ☐ We should save these animals.

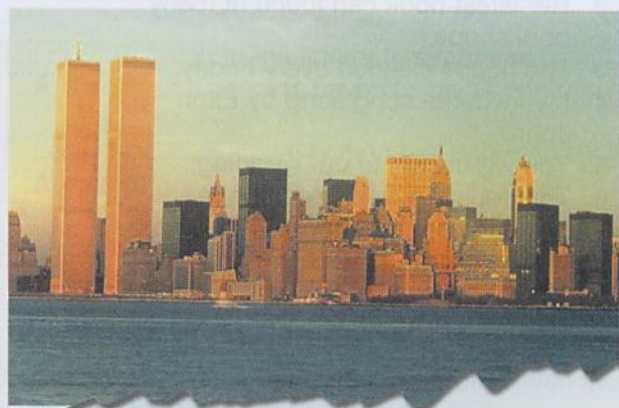
8 ☐ Hens lays them.

- 7 The Simpsons have bought a house and have decorated the living-room. Look at the picture and use the prompts to write sentences in the passive, as in the example.



- 1 A: Did they paint the walls?
B: walls/paint/a week ago
...Yes. *The walls were painted a week ago...*
- 2 A: Have they ordered curtains yet?
B: No. Curtains/not order/yet
.....
- 3 A: Will they build a fireplace?
B: Yes. A fireplace/build/next week
.....
- 4 A: Did they buy a new sofa?
B: Yes. A new sofa/buy/last month
.....
- 5 A: Have they hung any pictures on the walls?
B: Yes. Pictures/hung/on the walls/already
.....
- 6 A: Did they put up the shelves?
B: Yes. Shelves/put up/yesterday
.....
- 7 A: Have they laid the carpets yet?
B: No. The carpets/not laid/yet
.....
- 8 A: Did they hang the chandelier?
B: No. The chandelier/hang/on Tuesday
.....

- 8 Fill in the gaps with the correct passive tense of the verbs in brackets.



One of the most famous bridges in North America is the George Washington Bridge. It 1) (name) after the first American president and the states of New York and New Jersey 2) (connect) by it. The bridge 3) (design) by Othmar H. Amman, a Swiss-born engineer and it 4) (complete) in 1931. It 5) (make) so that cars could travel more quickly and easily to and from the two states. In 1962, a lower deck with more traffic lanes and a modern bus terminal 6) (add). On the New York side, one of the towers of the bridge 7) (build) on land whereas on the New Jersey side, the other tower 8) (place) in the Hudson River. It is worth crossing the bridge because the incredible New York skyline 9) (can/see) from there.

- 9 Read the newspaper article and fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets using the passive.

Earthquake Hits Whiterose

Whiterose's city centre 1) (seriously/damage) yesterday morning when it 2) (hit) by an earthquake measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale. Fifty people 3) (injure) and more than two hundred 4) (trap) under debris since 10 am. It 5) (believe) by experts that another earthquake may strike the area again in the near future. The local council announced this afternoon that money 6) (give) to help those in need. Any donations to charitable organisations 7) (collect) by Mrs Randall on Monday from 9:00 - 5:00.

10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 The fire ~~have~~ been put out. ... *has*...
- 2 Her latest book can found at many bookshops.
- 3 The house cleaned every Friday.
- 4 My favourite song sung by Elton John.
- 5 You will invited to our wedding.
- 6 The ironing haven't been done.
- 7 The car were serviced a week ago.
- 8 Gifts is always given at Christmas
- 9 Many new houses will built in my street next year.
- 10 This sweater knitted by my mother.

11 Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

- 1 They will paint the office next week.
be The office ...*will be painted*... next week.
- 2 She hasn't posted the letters yet.
been The letters yet.
- 3 Doctors treat sick people.
are Sick people by doctors.
- 4 We shouldn't keep animals in cages.
be Animals in cages.
- 5 A famous professor will visit our city in the summer.
be Our city by a famous professor in the summer.
- 6 Susie baked a delicious lemon pie.
was A delicious lemon pie by Susie.
- 7 Somebody stole my father's car yesterday.
was My father's car yesterday.
- 8 We make yoghurt from milk.
is Yoghurt from milk.

12 Rewrite the following sentences about the preparations for Julie's wedding in the passive, as in the example.

She booked the church two months ago. She has already sent out the invitations and has ordered the cake. She hasn't picked up the wedding dress yet. She will pick it up on Friday. The florist will deliver the flowers on Saturday morning. The hairdresser will style her hair right before the wedding.



-
-
-
-
-
-

Too/Enough

13 Fill in the gaps with *too* or *enough*.

- 1 It's noisy in here. I can't do my homework.
- 2 She isn't strong to carry all those boxes.
- 3 The children aren't old to stay home alone.
- 4 The soup is hot to eat.
- 5 The film is scary for me to watch on my own.
- 6 The city centre is close to go on foot.
- 7 The sleeping bag is thick to keep you warm.
- 8 It's cold today to go on a picnic.

14 Complete the exchanges using *too* or *enough*, as in the examples.

- 1 A: Can we go to the beach today?
B: No, it's ...*not hot enough*... (hot)
- 2 A: Can Gary drive a car?
B: No, he's ...*too young*... (young)
- 3 A: Can Rachel do this puzzle?
B: No, it's (difficult)
- 4 A: Can Martin swim in the lake?
B: No, the water isn't (deep)
- 5 A: Can Poncho catch the cat?
B: No, he isn't (quick)
- 6 A: Can I watch the film?
B: No, it's (scary)
- 7 A: Can David buy a house?
B: No, he isn't (rich)
- 8 A: Can Evelyn go deep-sea diving?
B: No, it's (dangerous)

15 Match column A to column B.

A

B

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Jim isn't fit enough. | a for me to wear in the winter. |
| 2 The Porsche is too expensive. | b to go sailing. |
| 3 The film was too boring. | c for me to buy. |
| 4 These boots aren't warm enough. | d to go shopping today. |
| 5 The weather isn't windy enough. | e to win the race. |
| 6 The questions were too difficult. | f to go into the haunted house. |
| 7 David isn't brave enough. | g for the children to watch. |
| 8 I'm too tired. | h for the students to answer. |

Revision: Units 1 - 9

16 Choose the correct item.

- Amanda the laundry while Peter was cooking lunch.
A doing B was doing C is doing
- Ellen cycling to work when it started to rain?
A Was B Were C Did
- What time does the boat to Sicily?
A leaves B leave C leaving
- Jim a book at the moment.
A is reading B was reading C reads
- Ann has reserved her train ticket.
A yet B since C already
- Ed been a plumber since 1995.
A has B have C have had
- Your brother you with the washing-up.
A helping B will help C help
- Steve to buy a new computer next week.
A going B is going C goes

- Margo to be a ballerina but now she's a dance instructor.
A use B used C uses
- I go to the library this morning.
A didn't B haven't C don't
- Leslie is taller than her sister.
A much B more C most
- "Around the World in 80 days" was by Jules Verne.
A wrote B written C write
- Did you to the theatre with Helen last night?
A went B gone C go
- Has he ever to Disneyland?
A been B gone C go
- She has been a film director she was 25 years old.
A for B since C ever
- We had already to bed by the time they came back.
A gone B went C go
- She hasn't hung her clothes in the wardrobe
A already B just C yet
- How long have they waiting for you?
A be B being C been
- I'd like fresh tomato juice, please.
A a few B some C much
- If it's chilly, we home.
A will stay B have stayed C stay
- John is an excellent pianist. He practise hard.
A can't B must C will
- This book is not as as the one you gave me.
A exciting B more exciting C most exciting
- Have you ever your leg?
A break B broke C broken

The Imperative

- The imperative is formed with the verb without a subject.

Open the door!

The negative imperative is formed with **do not/don't** and the verb.

Don't touch that!

The imperative refers to the second person singular and plural.

- We use the imperative to:
 - give orders: **Write** your name here.
 - give instructions: **Take** a deep breath.
 - offer something: **Have** some tea.
 - make a request: **Be** quiet, please.

Note: We usually add the word **please** at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

Reflexive Pronouns

Subject pronouns

Reflexive pronouns

I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

We use reflexive pronouns:

- with verbs such as **behave, burn, cut, enjoy, hurt, introduce, kill, look at, teach**, etc when the subject and the object of the verb refer to the same person.

subject

object

Harry has cut **himself**.

Might/Could

We use **might/could** to express possibility.

"Where's Sarah?" "She **might/could** be at the beach." (Perhaps she's at the beach.)

Must - Have to

- We use **must** and **have to** to express obligation and necessity.
*You **must** stay in bed.*
*I **have to** go to the post office.*
- Must** can only be used in the present tense. We use **have to** to form all the other tenses.
*I'll **have to** work on Saturday.*
*She **had to** stay in bed.*
- We use **must/mustn't** to give strong advice.
*You **must** see a doctor right away.*
*You **mustn't** eat too many sweets.*
- We also use **mustn't** to express prohibition.
*You **mustn't** park here. (= You aren't allowed to park here; it's against the rules.)*
- We use **don't/doesn't have to** to express lack of necessity.
*You **don't have to** buy any oranges. We've got plenty.*
- The past forms of **have to** and **don't have to** are **had to** and **didn't have to**.
*When I was your age I **had to** walk to school!*
*We **didn't have to** learn a foreign language when we were students.*

Can - Be allowed to

- We use **can** to ask for or give permission and **can't** to refuse permission.
*"Can I watch TV?" "Of course, you **can**."*
*I'm afraid you **can't** take pictures.*
- We use **be allowed to** to ask for, give or refuse permission. The permission, however, does not depend on the speaker.
***Am I allowed to** park my motorcycle here? (What is the law?)*
*You **aren't allowed to** take photographs in the museum.*

Could - Couldn't

- Could** and **couldn't** are the past forms of **can** and **can't**.
*I **could** go to bed late when I was 17 but I **couldn't** drink wine.*

The Imperative

- 1 Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list using the correct form of the imperative, as in the example.

yell, bring, raise, leave, try, type, be, pick



- 1 ...*Don't yell!*... Your brother is sleeping.



- 2 your name.



- 3 your schoolbags on the steps! Someone might fall over them.



- 4 your hand if you have a question.



- 5 careful. You might fall.



- 6 me the frisbee, boy.



- 7 the flowers! The gardener will get angry.



- 8 this T-shirt on. Blue suits you.

Reflexive pronouns

- 2 Fill in the gaps with the correct reflexive pronoun.



- 1 She had to do all the work by



- 2 He taught how to use a computer.



- 3 Next time you should take better care of



- 4 Tom can't do his maths homework by



- 5 Let me introduce My name is Brad Farris.



- 6 Mary and Ted enjoyed at the party.

- 3 Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronoun.

- 1 A: That's a beautiful painting. Where did you get it?

B: I painted it **1)**

A: What! You painted that **2)** ! I didn't know you could paint.

B: My mother is a painter. She taught **3)** how to paint and she also taught me.

- 2 A: You've got a lovely house.

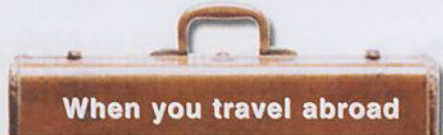
B: Thank you. Vanessa and I designed it **1)**

A: Did you design Susie and Jenny's room too?

B: No, the girls designed and decorated it **2)**

Might/Could

- 4 Match column A to column B, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.



A

B

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Tell someone where you are travelling to.</p> <p>2 Have some of the local currency with you.</p> <p>3 Reserve a hotel room before you leave.</p> <p>4 Don't take any valuables with you.</p> <p>5 Always carry your passport with you.</p> | <p>a You could have trouble finding a place to stay.</p> <p>b Someone might steal them or you might lose them.</p> <p>c You might have to prove your identity.</p> <p>d They might need to contact you.</p> <p>e You might not find banks open when you arrive.</p> |
|---|---|

SA: Tell someone where you are travelling to.

SB: Why?

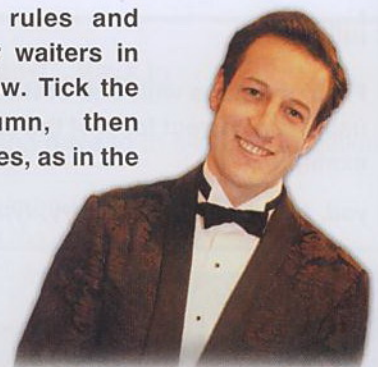
SA: They might need to contact you.

Must - Have to

- 5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *have to* or *don't have to*.

- You do the shopping. I went to the supermarket this morning.
- John do his homework first. Then he can watch TV.
- I clean my room every Saturday.
- Susan is ill today. She go to school.
- They work on Sundays. The shop is closed.
- I take the dog for a walk every morning.
- James goes to a private school. He wear a school uniform.
- Brian come with us. He can stay at home.
- We be at the theatre at 8 o'clock.
- Sally catch the bus to work. She has a car.

- 6 Look at the rules and guidelines for waiters in the table below. Tick the correct column, then make sentences, as in the example.



Waiters ...	must	mustn't	don't have to
be polite to customers	✓		
know all the dishes on the menu			
be slow with the customer's order			
be very tall			
forget what the customer ordered			
make sure the customer is satisfied			
be good cooks			

...Waiters must be polite to customers....

- 7 Look at the prompts and make sentences using *must*, *mustn't* or *don't have to*, as in the examples.

- you/be/quiet/in the library
You must be quiet in the library.
- you/do/the ironing - I/do/it/yesterday
You don't have to do the ironing. I did it yesterday.
- you/smile/in a hospital - it/not be/allowed
.....
- Sara/study/hard - she/have/a test/tomorrow
.....
- we/go/to bed early - it/be/Sunday tomorrow
.....
- you/talk/to strangers - it/not be/safe
.....
- you/eat/fatty foods - it/be/unhealthy
.....

Can - Be allowed to - Could/Couldn't

8 Use the prompts to make short dialogues, as in the example.

- 1 ... I play loud music? (be quiet)
SA: **Can I play loud music?**...
SB: **No, you aren't allowed to play loud music.**
You have to be quiet....
- 2 ... we eat in the classroom? (eat in the cafeteria)
.....
- 3 ... I ride my bike on the grass? (ride your bike somewhere else)
.....
- 4 ... the dog come into the house?(stay outside)
.....
- 5 ... I leave my luggage here? (leave it in the cloakroom)
.....
- 6 ... we wear high-heeled shoes? (wear flat shoes)
.....
- 7 ... I use this phone? (use public phone)
.....

9 Mr Cropper spoke to his grandson about his life on a farm when he was young. Look at the table and prompts below and ask and answer questions, as in the example.

	could	couldn't	had to	didn't have to
1 wake up early to milk the cows			✓	
2 play in the fields until very late at night	✓			
3 go horseback riding alone		✓		
4 lock our doors - it was safe				✓
5 swim in the lake - it was too cold		✓		
6 get our water from a well			✓	
7 buy eggs - we had our own hens				✓
8 make bonfires in the summer	✓			

- 1 A: *...Did you have to wake up early to milk the cows?...*
B: *...Yes, we did. We had to wake up early to milk the cows....*
- 2 A:
B:
- 3 A:
B:
- 4 A:
B:
- 5 A:
B:
- 6 A:
B:
- 7 A:
B:
- 8 A:
B:

Revision: Units 1 - 10

10 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.

- 1 a) Tim and Sandra look for a new house.
b) Tim and Sandra are looking for a new house. ✓
- 2 a) I used to work in a restaurant.
b) I used to working in a restaurant.
- 3 a) "Susan loves listening to music."
"So does Mary."
b) "Susan loves listening to music."
"Neither does Mary."
- 4 a) Rob comes always to work on time.
b) Rob always comes to work on time.
- 5 a) Lesley is as taller as Molly.
b) Lesley is as tall as Molly.
- 6 a) She was reading a book when someone called her name.
b) She was reading a book when someone was calling her name.
- 7 a) When it's cold outside, people wear jackets.
b) When it's cold outside, people will wear jackets.
- 8 a) Have you ever gone to San Francisco?
b) Have you ever been to San Francisco?

Conditionals Type 2

- Conditionals Type 2 express an **imaginary** or **improbable situation** which is unlikely to happen in the **present** or **future**. They are formed as follows:

if - clause **main clause**
If + past simple ⇒ would/could/might + bare infinitive

*If I **had** more free time, I **would take up** basketball. (I don't have much free time now, so it is unlikely that I will take up basketball. - improbable situation)*

- We can use **were** instead of **was** for all persons.
*If I **were** rich, I **would travel** around the world.*
- We use **if I were you ...** when we want to give advice.
*If I **were** you, I would stop eating junk food.*

Conditionals Type 2

- 1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, as in the example.**

- If someone ...*played*... (**play**) loud music late at night, I would complain.
- If Tom won the lottery, he (**buy**) a house in the country.
- If she (**study**) harder, she would do better in her exams.
- If I (**buy**) this jacket for you, would you wear it?
- If the team (**try**) harder, they would win the championship.
- If Bill drove to work, he (**get**) there faster.
- If I (**be**) you, I would buy her a scarf.
- If we moved house, I (**miss**) my friends.
- If Julie (**have**) time, she would learn how to type.
- If they didn't like Chinese food, they (**not/order**) from the Chinese restaurant all the time.
- If Tom (**be**) taller, he would become a basketball player.
- If my father was a baker, we (**eat**) fresh croissants every day.

- 2 Look at the prompts below and use them to make sentences, as in the example.**

- repair my bicycle ⇒ ride it
...If I repaired my bicycle, I could ride it...
- exercise more often ⇒ be fit
.....
- get lost ⇒ ask for help
.....
- find somewhere better to live ⇒ move house
.....
- buy a camera ⇒ take pictures
.....
- travel to New York ⇒ visit the Statue of Liberty
.....
- go camping ⇒ take my sleeping bag
.....
- need money ⇒ ask my parents
.....
- won £1,000,000 ⇒ stop working
.....
- it be cold ⇒ wear my coat
.....
- break arm ⇒ go to hospital
.....
- have a dog ⇒ name it Irma
.....
- have a big garden ⇒ have barbecues every weekend
.....
- know how to drive ⇒ buy a car
.....

- 3** Rob Cruise is shipwrecked on a deserted island. Look at the prompts and expand them to write Type 2 Conditional sentences, as in the example.

1 have/axe/ cut down tree/ build/ hut

2 have matches/ make a fire

3 have/radio/ call for help

4 have/boat/ get off/island

5 there be/ stream/drink fresh water

6 have/fishing rod/catch fish

7 have scissors / cut my hair

8 have/razor/ shave my beard



1 ...If I had an axe, I would cut down a tree and build a hut....

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

- 4** Look at the pictures and the prompts and ask and answer questions, as in the example.

1 buy/radio/stereo

A: ...*Shall I buy a radio?*...

B: ...*If I were you, I'd buy a stereo.*...



2 eat/hamburger/apple

A:

B:



3 visit/UK/Canada

A:

B:



4 rent/video/go to/cinema

A:

B:



5 send her/red tulips/yellow tulips

A:

B:

- 5** Complete the sentences below about yourself.

- 1 If I studied harder,
- 2 If I went to the supermarket,
- 3 If I was older,
- 4 If I was ill,
- 5 If I lived near the sea,
- 6 If I visited my parents,
- 7 If I spoke Spanish fluently,
- 8 If my favourite football team won the championship,

6 Rewrite the sentences below, as in the example.

- 1 I won't buy it. I don't have enough money.
...*If I had enough money, I would buy it.*...
- 2 She won't call you because she doesn't have your phone number.
.....
- 3 I won't make my bed. I don't have time.
.....
- 4 He won't go to the theatre because he doesn't like plays.
.....
- 5 I won't watch it. I don't enjoy watching horror films.
.....

7 Look at the sentences below, then offer solutions, as in the example.

- 1 I don't feel well. (see a doctor)
...*If I were you, I would see a doctor.*....
- 2 I'm tired. (go to bed early)
.....
- 3 I don't have any money. (get a job)
.....
- 4 I'm hungry. (make a sandwich)
.....
- 5 I need to lose some weight. (join a gym)
.....
- 6 I want to learn French. (take French lessons)
.....
- 7 My CD player has broken. (call the repairman)
.....
- 8 I'm bored. (go for a walk)
.....

8 Using the prompts from the list below complete the sentences, as in the example.

make a pizza, grow her own vegetables, go on a picnic, go roller-blading, send an e-mail to his friend, go skiing, play hockey, drive to the office



- 1 I am not hungry. If I was hungry,
...*I would make a pizza.*...

- 2 Jenny is at school.
If she wasn't at school,
.....



- 3 Steven doesn't have a computer. If Steven had a computer,
.....

- 4 Judy lives in a big city.
If she lived in a small town,



- 5 It doesn't snow where Rob lives. If it snowed where Rob lives,
.....

- 6 Mr Barry takes the bus to his office every day.
If he owned a car,
.....



- 7 Laura works every day.
If she took a day off,
.....

- 8 They don't know how to ice-skate. If they knew how to ice-skate,
.....



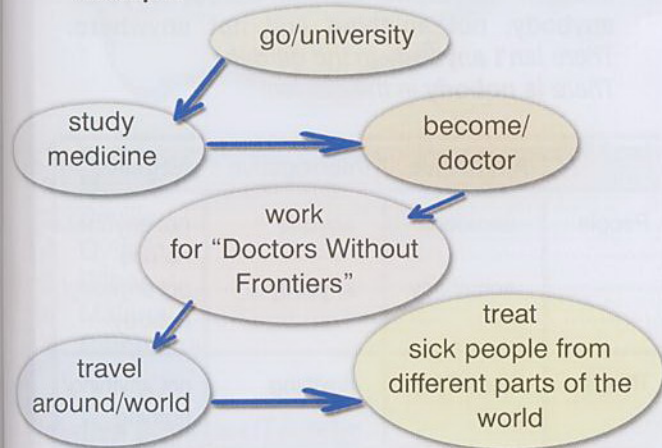
9 Match Column A to Column B, to make sentences.

A

B

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 If she ate a lot, | a we would build a sandcastle. |
| 2 If John slept more, | b I would take painting lessons. |
| 3 If we went to the beach, | c she wouldn't be thirsty. |
| 4 If Sara learned Polish, | d they would go to the circus. |
| 5 If I had free time, | e he could drive to work. |
| 6 If Carl bought a car, | f she could be overweight. |
| 7 If Michelle travelled to Scotland, | g it wouldn't be dirty. |
| 8 If she drank some water, | h he wouldn't be tired. |
| 9 If we cleaned the house, | i she would travel to Warsaw. |
| 10 If they were bored, | j she would visit Loch Ness. |

10 Follow the arrows and make sentences, as in the example.



...If I went to university, I would study medicine....

Revision: Units 1 - 11

11 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- Look at the magician. He's ~~go~~ to do ... *going*... a trick.
- Mrs Richards are not a farmer.
- Gary use to play a lot of video games.
- How did you burn you?

- Linda was drink a cup of tea when the cat scratched her.
- The swimming pool be cleaned every month.
- Ralph's behaviour is much worst than Dave's.
- Annie was scared when the lights go out.
- They are leave for Paris on Tuesday.
- The telephone has invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

12 Choose the correct item.

- What time does Ann chemistry?
A have B has C had
- Jane painting the kitchen yesterday afternoon.
A isn't B were C wasn't
- How bread is there in the bread basket?
A many B much C some
- Ken already finished the ironing when I got home.
A has B will C had
- you have to wear a uniform when you were a student?
A Do B Did C Does
- Is the Pacific the ocean in the world?
A larger B large C largest
- When I graduate from university, I start working at my father's company.
A will B am C have
- Have you ever your leg?
A broke B broken C break
- "Who was Frankenstein by?" "Mary Shelley."
A written B wrote C write
- There isn't petrol in the car to go for a drive.
A too B enough C many
- What the Eiffel Tower made of?
A has B be C is

Describing Location

- To describe the location of a place we can use the following phrases: ... is situated/located **in** the east/west/south-east, etc **of**; **on** the north/south/south-west coast **of**, etc; **in** the heart/centre **of** ...
*Vancouver is situated **on** the west coast **of** Canada.*
*The art gallery is located **in** the heart **of** the city.*

Relative Pronouns

- Relative pronouns (**who**, **which**, etc) introduce relative clauses. We use relative clauses to identify the noun in the main clause.
I met a woman. She's from France.
I met a woman who is from France.

↓
relative clause

(The relative clause identifies which woman we are talking about.)
- We use **who** to refer to people.
*A porter is someone **who** carries luggage.*
- We use **which** to refer to objects or animals.
*A clock is something **which** shows the time.*

Relative Adverbs

- We use **where** to refer to place.
*This is the hotel **where** we spent our holidays.*

Some - Any - No

- We use **some**, **any**, and **no** with uncountable nouns (*cheese, coffee*, etc) and plural countable nouns (*houses, eggs*, etc)
some cheese, **some** houses
- Some** means **a little** or **a few**. We normally use **some** in **positive statements**.
*She's got **some** bread. (= a little)*
*She's got **some** pencils. (= a few)*
- We can also use **some** in questions to make offers, requests, or when we expect a positive answer.
*Would you like **some** more orange juice? (offer)*
- We use **any** in **questions** and **not any** in **negations**.
*Have you got **any** milk?*
*No, I haven't got **any** sugar.*

- We can use **no** instead of **not any** in **negations**.
*They haven't got **any** money.*
*They've got **no** money.*

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
Countable/ Uncountable	some	any	not any/no

Someone/Something/Somewhere

- Someone/Somebody** (a person), **something** (a thing) and **somewhere** (in/to/at a place) are used in **positive statements**.
*There is **someone** in the kitchen.*
- Anyone/anybody, anything** and **anywhere** are used in **questions** and **negations**.
*Is there **anything** in the box?*
*There isn't **anybody** in the room.*
- No one/nobody, nothing** and **nowhere** can be used in **negations** instead of **not anyone/anybody, not anything** and **not anywhere**.
*There **isn't anybody** in the garden.*
*There **is nobody** in the garden.*

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
People	someone somebody	anyone anybody	not anyone/ no one not anybody/ nobody
Things	something	anything	not anything/ nothing
Places	somewhere	anywhere	not anywhere/ nowhere

Who?	someone/anyone/no one somebody/anybody/nobody
What?	something/anything/nothing
Where?	somewhere/anywhere/nowhere

Describing Location

- 1 Look at the map and using the phrases in the list, say where the following cities/towns are located, as in the example.

on the east coast of, in the north-west of, on the south coast of, on the north-east coast of, in the heart of, in the south-west of, on the south-east coast of



- 1 *Valencia is located on the south-east coast of Spain.*
 2 Madrid
 3 Seville
 4 Oviedo
 5 Bilbao
 6 Malaga
 7 Barcelona



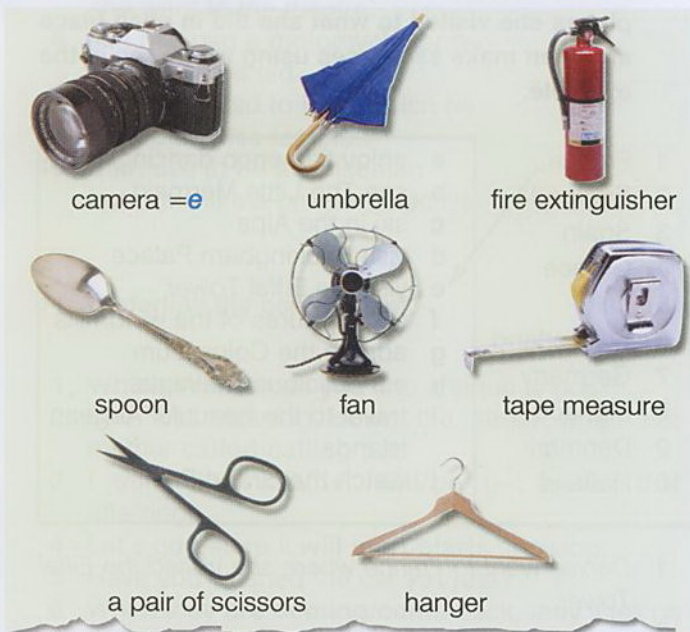
- teach children
- take care of sick people
- paint portraits
- take pictures
- makes clothes
- make things from wood

- 1 *A teacher is someone who teaches children.*

- 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

- 3 Match the objects to their uses and then make sentences using *which*, as in the example.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) shelters you from the rain | e) you take pictures with |
| b) cuts things | f) keeps you cool |
| c) you hang clothes on | g) you measure things with |
| d) puts out fire | h) you eat your soup with |



- 1 *A camera is something which you take pictures with.*

- 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8

Relative Pronouns/Adverbs

- 2 First match the jobs to the pictures, then use the prompts to make sentences with *who*, as in the example.

teacher, painter, photographer, tailor, doctor, carpenter



...teacher...



.....



.....

4 Fill in the gaps with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

CLEARVIEW CAMPSITE

Clearview Campsite, 1) is located on beautiful Beaver Lake, is the ideal place for people 2) want a peaceful holiday close to nature. The campsite, 3) has over 70 tent sites and 50 caravans for hire, is three miles away from Fairton. Each caravan, 4) can sleep up to six people, has a kitchen, shower, toilet, electricity and hot and cold running water. Clearview Campsite also has bathrooms on the campsite 5) campers can take hot showers and wash clothes. The "Beaver Lake Restaurant" is a place 6) you can eat some of the most delicious fresh fish in the country. For those of you 7) love camping and want to experience a different type of holiday, Clearview Campsite is the perfect choice.

5 Denise went to Europe last summer. Match the places she visited to what she did in each place and then make sentences using *where*, as in the example.

1 France	a enjoy flamenco dancing
2 England	b see The Little Mermaid
3 Spain	c ski in the Alps
4 Greece	d visit Buckingham Palace
5 Italy	e visit the Eiffel Tower
6 Switzerland	f take pictures of the windmills
7 Germany	g admire the Colosseum
8 Monaco	h eat delicious sausages
9 Denmark	i travel to the beautiful Aegean islands
10 Holland	j watch the Grand Prix

- 1 Denise went to France where she visited the Eiffel Tower.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

Some - Any - No

6 Underline the correct item.

- I didn't know **somebody/anybody** at the wedding except for the bride and groom.
- Call me when you get home. I have to tell you **something/some** very important.
- Paul should do **some/any** sit-ups every day if he wants to keep fit.
- Did Mandy find **nothing/anything** at the shops on Saturday?
- There aren't **some/any** glasses in the cupboard.
- No one/Anyone** knew the woman's name.
- There are **any/no** eggs in the fridge.
- We didn't go **nowhere/anywhere** last night.
- Is there **nothing/anything** I can do to help you?
- I want to go **somewhere/anywhere** this weekend but I don't know where.

7 Fill in *some*, *any*, *no* or their compounds, as in the example.

- I haven't eaten any meat for two weeks.
- was using the phone so I couldn't call you.
- There are empty seats on the bus so we have to wait for the next one.
- I would like to buy trendy for the party.
- It's already 12:00 and I haven't done
- We went this weekend because I wasn't feeling well.
- I didn't see yesterday.
- Do you want to go to eat tonight?
- There was interesting to see in the town so we left.
- houses in my neighbourhood are over 200 years old.

8 Choose the correct answer.

- A musician is someone plays music.
A where B which C who
- There are many fantastic bazaars in the city people can buy lovely handmade souvenirs.
A where B who C which
- Is there to eat?
A anybody B anything C anyone

- 4 A kettle is something we boil water in.
A who B where C which
- 5 The new metro is located the heart of the city.
A of B in C on
- 6 Listen! I think there's in the house.
A someone B somewhere C anyone
- 7 There was on the beach this morning. We had it all to ourselves.
A someone B anybody C no one
- 8 A: Why did you go to the supermarket?
B: There wasn't milk left.
A any B little C some
- 9 Egypt is located in the north Africa.
A of B in C on
- 10 A pen is something you write with.
A where B which C who

Revision: Units 1 - 12

9 Tick the correct sentences, as in the example.

- 1 a) I work every day from 9:00 - 5:00. ✓
b) I am working every day from 9:00 - 5:00.
- 2 a) "Peter doesn't like peas." "Neither does Maria."
b) "Peter doesn't like peas." "So does Maria."
- 3 a) I used to living in Montreal.
b) I used to live in Montreal.
- 4 a) Mary's car is not as fast as mine.
b) Mary's car is not as faster as mine.
- 5 a) Is Jimmy shorter than Chris?
b) Is Jimmy more short than Chris?
- 6 a) I expect he will come to my party.
b) I expect he is coming to my party.
- 7 a) When Dad goes to the supermarket, he is getting you some cookies.
b) When Dad goes to the supermarket, he'll get you some cookies.
- 8 a) Can I have a little milk in my coffee?
b) Can I have a few milk in my coffee?
- 9 a) Have you ever travelled abroad?
b) Have you never travelled abroad?
- 10 a) Sally was reading a book while her brother was cooking.
b) Sally was reading a book while her brother cooking.

- 11 a) Lee isn't too tall to play professional basketball.
b) Lee isn't tall enough to play professional basketball.
- 12 a) A firefighter is someone which puts out fires.
b) A firefighter is someone who puts out fires.

10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 The sun was ~~set~~ as Charlie was cycling home from school. ...*setting*...
- 2 Susan will doing her homework at the moment.
- 3 There isn't many flour left in the bag.
- 4 Lisa am not at home. She has gone to the library.
- 5 If I be you, I would get a guard dog.
- 6 Guernica was paint by Pablo Picasso.
- 7 Linda has booked a ticket before she went to the theatre.
- 8 Jim has had a motorcycle for he was 18 years old.
- 9 Arnie travelled to Peru which he visited an Inca temple.
- 10 Sam use to be a policeman but now he's a private detective.

11 Underline the correct item.

- 1 **Which/Where** can you find antique shops?
- 2 She was running down the street when her mother **called/calling** her.
- 3 I think the weather **will/be** get better this afternoon.
- 4 Let's go before it **will start/starts** snowing.
- 5 Have you washed the car **yet/just**?
- 6 When they **are coming/come** back, they'll tell us what happened.
- 7 She was wearing a **pretty/prettily** dress.
- 8 She'll **miss/misses** the bus if she doesn't hurry.
- 9 Would you like **some/many** chips?
- 10 How many times has he **been/being** to the dentist?
- 11 They have **already/yet** packed their suitcases.
- 12 Don't get **too/enough** close to the dog. It will bite you.

The Infinitive

The **infinitive** is the base form of the verb. There are two kinds of infinitive: a) the **to-infinitive** (*to go, to play*) and b) the **infinitive without to** (*go, play*.)

We use the **to-infinitive**:

- after verbs such as **decide, want, agree, begin** etc. *He wanted **to buy** some sugar.*
- after the expressions **would love, would like**. *I **would like** a sandwich.*

We use the **infinitive without to**:

- after the verb **make**
 - a) *The clown **made the children laugh**.*
(= cause somebody/something to do something)
 - b) *My mother **made me clean** my room.*
(= force somebody to do something)
- after the verb **let**
*My father **lets me use** his computer.*
- after modal verbs (**can, could, will, would**, etc)
*He **can play** tennis well.*

- We can use the to-infinitive or the -ing form after the verbs **stop, remember** and **forget** but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples that follow.

STOP

- a) stop + to-infinitive = stop briefly to do something else
*I **stopped to have** a cup of coffee.*
- b) stop + -ing form = finish, give up
*We **stopped reading** when the bell rang.*

REMEMBER

- a) remember + to-infinitive = not forget
*Please **remember to buy** some milk.*
- b) remember + -ing form = bring to your mind
*I **remember giving** you the key before I left.*

FORGET

- a) forget + to-infinitive = not remember
*She **forgot to pay** the phone bill.*
- b) forget + -ing form = always remember
*I'll never **forget learning** how to ride a bicycle.*

The -ing form

The -ing form is the base form of the verb + -ing.
fishing, watching

We use the **-ing form**:

- usually after the verbs **love, like, hate, enjoy** etc.
*Tom **likes playing** basketball in his free time.*
- after the expressions **don't mind, couldn't help, can't stand, look forward to**.
*I **don't mind going** shopping.*

to-infinitive	infinitive without to	-ing form
decide	make	love
want	let	like
would like	can	hate
would love	could	enjoy
begin	will	stop
stop	would	remember
remember	may	forget
forget	must	don't mind
refuse		couldn't help
agree		can't stand
expect sb		look forward to

The infinitive - The -ing form

1 Fill in the gaps with *to-infinitive*, *infinitive without to* or *the -ing form* of the verbs in brackets.

- Bob wants (**send**) some flowers to his grandmother on her birthday.
- I love (**listen**) to classical music before I go to sleep.
- Fred is looking forward to (**see**) his old college friends.
- My gym teacher made me (**do**) fifty sit-ups.
- Steven wants (**buy**) a farm in the country.
- I don't mind (**help**) you with the washing-up.
- You mustn't (**touch**) the dog. He bites!
- Karen refused (**lend**) Anne her car.
- I hate (**read**) scary books late at night.
- I would like (**go**) to Brazil and see the Amazon rainforest.

2 Match column A to column B to make correct sentences, as in the example.

A

B

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 They decided | a hearing from you soon. |
| 2 Sam really enjoyed | b the rabbit disappear for a few minutes. |
| 3 My sister let us | c to sell their old house and buy a bigger one. |
| 4 I look forward to | d watching the play last night. |
| 5 I couldn't help | e going to the gym and working out. |
| 6 Joanne hopes | f brush your teeth at least twice a day. |
| 7 The magician made | g speak five languages. |
| 8 I can't stand | h noticing that she had dyed her hair. |
| 9 You must | i use her flat for the party. |
| 10 Mary can | j to become a doctor one day. |

3 Use the *to-infinitive* or the *-ing form* of the verbs in the list to fill in the gaps below.

admire, meet, take, pay, buy, water, cook, pack

- Lynn forgot the milkman this morning.
- She stopped when the phone rang.
- My grandfather still remembers his first car.
- They stopped the beautiful view and then drove off.
- Angie remembered the plants before leaving for the weekend.
- He forgot his keys with him.
- I must remember an extra sweater.
- Paula will never forget Leonardo DiCaprio last summer.

4 Read the letter below and put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

Dear Mike,

How are you? I'm writing to you because I would like 1) (**invite**) you to a party that Paula and I decided 2) (**have**) on April 25th. Our daughter Joan has just got the position she was after so we want 3) (**celebrate**) her promotion. Ask Debbie if she fancies 4) (**come**) along with you, we'd be happy 5) (**have**) her here as she always makes us 6) (**laugh**) so much.

Do let me 7) (**know**) if you can make it.

I look forward to 8) (**see**) you again.

All the best,
Steve



- 5 Use the prompts and the key below to make sentences, as in the example.

love ♥♥♥	don't like ✕	
enjoy ♥♥	can't stand ✕✕	don't mind ○
like ♥	hate ✕✕✕	

- 1 James (○ cook)

James doesn't mind cooking.



- 2 Andrew (♥♥ fly) kites



- 3 My father (✕✕ deep-sea dive).



- 4 Tom (✕ collect) old records.



- 5 He (○ feed) the cat.



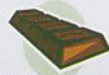
- 6 Pamela (✕✕✕ do) the housework.



- 7 She (♥♥♥ solve) arithmetic problems.



- 8 I (♥ eat) chocolate.



- 9 Most people (✕✕✕ visit) the dentist.



- 10 Carol (○ make) her bed.



- 6 What do you love/enjoy/like/hate doing? What don't you like/mind doing? What can't you stand doing? Write sentences about yourself.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

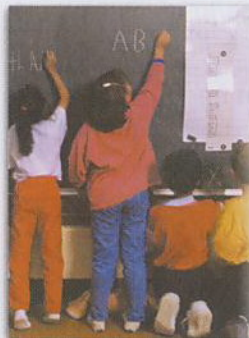
.....

.....

.....

.....

- 7 Using the prompts below say what your teacher lets, doesn't let or makes you do in class, as in the example.



- write on the walls
- play games during our break
- use a pen
- stay after school if we haven't done our homework
- chew gum in class
- write a composition twice a week
- clean out our desks every Friday.

Our teacher doesn't let us write on the walls.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 8 Read the letter below and put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

Dear Sue,

How are you? I wanted 1)
..... (write) to you because
I've got some great news.

Do you remember 2)
(meet) Peter? He's my brother's
best friend. He made you 3)

..... (laugh) all the time when you came to
visit last year. Well, guess what? We've decided
4) (get) married at Christmas and
would love you 5) (be) there.

Let me 6) (know) if you can come.
I look forward to 7) (hear) from you.



Love,
Kate

PS Of course, you can 8) (bring) a
guest if you like.

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.



- 1 A: Vicky wants 1) (**buy**) Mrs Kraft a Christmas present.
 B: Really! Well, I know Mrs Kraft likes 2) (**listen**) to jazz music. Vicky could 3) (**buy**) her a CD.
 A: I think she'd like 4) (**get**) her a book. Mrs Kraft really enjoys 5) (**read**) poetry.
- 2 A: Are you looking forward to 1) (**go**) camping?
 B: Yes, I can't wait. I love 2) (**camp**).
 A: Did you remember 3) (**pack**) a torch?
 B: Yes. I've also decided 4) (**take**) extra batteries, just in case there is an emergency.
 A: Good idea. Now, don't forget 5) (**call**) when you get to the campsite.
 B: No, I won't.
- 3 A: I want 1) (**throw**) a dinner party for Dave's birthday on Saturday.
 B: That sounds great! Would you like me 2) (**help**) you?
 A: Yes, if you don't mind 3) (**come**) early on Saturday morning.
 B: No, of course not.
 A: OK then. You can 4) (**set**) the table and 5) (**make**) the salads.

Revision: Units 1 - 13

10 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Oh no! I to water the plants.
 A forgetting B forgot C forget
- 2 "Does he work at the library?"
 "Yes, he"
 A does B do C doesn't
- 3 My brother is than me.
 A young B youngest C younger

- 4 This bicycle be Shelley's. She doesn't have one.
 A must B can't C can
- 5 David was a shower when the phone rang.
 A having B have C not have
- 6 you going to the party on Friday?
 A Is B Am C Are
- 7 Would you like strawberries?
 A many B some C much
- 8 He go to the park. It's raining.
 A is B will C won't
- 9 Sammy wash the dishes?
 A Has B Did C Don't
- 10 Jane is early for school. She arrives before the bell rings.
 A always B just C rarely
- 11 I hate scary films.
 A watching B watch C watches
- 12 Jason had a really time at the festival.
 A better B well C good
- 13 I've finished cleaning my room.
 A ever B yet C just
- 14 The art gallery destroyed by fire in 1987.
 A is B was C been
- 15 Pam ever been on TV?
 A Has B Were C Did

11 Tick the correct sentences, as in the example.

- 1 a) Chris has never been to Japan. ✓
 b) Chris has ever been to Japan.
- 2 a) Do they lives in the city?
 b) Do they live in the city?
- 3 a) Tom had finished cooking by the time the first guests arrived.
 b) Tom has finished cooking by the time the first guests arrived.
- 4 a) I watched a fantastic comedy last night.
 b) I have watched a fantastic comedy last night.
- 5 a) Penicillin is discovered by Fleming.
 b) Penicillin was discovered by Fleming.
- 6 a) Brian doesn't has to clean the car tonight.
 b) Brian doesn't have to clean the car tonight.

Reported Speech

Direct speech is the exact words someone said. We use quotation marks (" ") in direct speech.
"I want to help," Mary said.

Reported speech is the exact meaning of what someone said, but not the exact words. We do not use quotation marks in reported speech. We can either use the word **that** after the introductory verb or we can omit it.
Mary said (that) she wanted to help.

- When the introductory verb is in the **present tense** or when the sentence expresses **something which is always true** (general truth), there are no changes in the verb tenses in reported speech.

Direct speech: *She says "I love animals."*

Reported speech: *She says (that) she loves animals.*

Direct speech: *"Rhinos live in eastern and southern Africa," said the teacher.*

Reported speech: *The teacher said (that) rhinos live in eastern and southern Africa.*

Reported Statements

When we report statements (i.e. a positive or negative sentence), we use the verbs **"say"** or **"tell"** to introduce the statement. Pronouns (I, you, he etc, me, you, him etc , mine, yours, etc) and possessive adjectives (my, your, his etc) change according to the meaning.

Direct speech: *Ed said, "I live in Belfast."*

Reported speech: *Ed said (that) he lived in Belfast.*

- When the introductory verb is in the **past tense**, the verb tenses change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present Simple <i>"I want to go out," he said.</i>	Past Simple <i>He said (that) he wanted to go out.</i>
Present Continuous <i>"She is playing in the garden," he said.</i>	Past Continuous <i>He said (that) she was playing in the garden.</i>
Present Perfect <i>"They have bought a new house," he said.</i>	Past Perfect <i>He said (that) they had bought a new house.</i>
Past Simple <i>"He sent me flowers," she said.</i>	Past Perfect <i>She said (that) he had sent her flowers.</i>
Future Simple <i>"I'll order a new fridge," he said.</i>	Conditional (would) <i>He said (that) he would order a new fridge.</i>

Certain words and time expressions change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
• tonight, today, this week/month etc.	⇒ that night, that day, that week/month etc.
• now	⇒ then, at the time
• yesterday, last night/week etc.	⇒ the day before, the previous night/week etc.
• tomorrow, next week/month etc.	⇒ the following/next day, the next/following week/month etc.
• two days/months etc. ago	⇒ two days/months etc. before
• this, these	⇒ that, those

Say - Tell

We use **say** in **direct and reported speech** with or without a personal pronoun.

Tom **said**, "I need some help."

Tom **said** (that) he needed some help.

Tom **said to me**, "I need some help."

Tom **said to me** (that) he needed some help. (less common)

We use **tell** with a personal pronoun. We never use **to** with tell.

"Tom **told me** (that) he needed some help." (NOT: Tom ~~told~~ to me ...)

Reported Questions

- We introduce reported questions with **ask** or **want to know**.

In reported questions, the verb is in the affirmative and the question mark is omitted. Verb tenses, pronouns and possessive adjectives change as in statements.

- When the direct question begins with a **question word** (**who, where, when, why, what** etc), the reported question begins with the same word.

Direct speech: "Where do you live?" she asked me.

Reported speech: She asked me **where** I lived.

- When the direct question is a yes/no question and begins with an auxiliary verb (do, be etc) or a modal verb (can, will etc), then the reported question begins with **if** or **whether**.

Direct speech: "Have you got a pet?" he asked me.

Reported speech: He asked me **if/whether** I had a pet.

Reported Statements

- 1 Fill in the gaps with the correct **pronouns** or **possessive adjectives**, as in the example.

- 1 • Kevin said, "I have lost my favourite sweater."
• Kevin said that ...**he**... had lost ...**his**... favourite sweater.
- 2 • Lars said, "My brother is going to drive me to the station."
• Lars said that brother was going to drive to the station.
- 3 • Aunt Mary said, "I want you to have dinner with me tomorrow night."
• Aunt Mary said that wanted to have dinner with the following night.
- 4 • Heidi said, "I'll buy a new sofa for my living-room."
• Heidi said that would buy a new sofa for living-room.
- 5 • Sue and Frank said, "We are going to have a barbecue at our cottage next weekend."
• Sue and Frank said that were going to have a barbecue at cottage, the next weekend.

- 2 Turn the following direct sentences into **reported speech**, as in the example.

- 1 "I'll go to the dentist," she said.
She said (that) she would go to the dentist.
- 2 "I have lived in Montreal for ten years," she said.
.....
- 3 "We are leaving in June," Dad said.
.....
- 4 "I forgot to take the dog for a walk," said Annie.
.....
- 5 "We have done the washing-up," they said.
.....
- 6 "I always wake up early on Mondays," he said.
.....
- 7 "The Browns are looking for a new house," she said.
.....
- 8 "We bought a flat two months ago," he said to Carol.
.....
- 9 "I'll paint the garage next week," he said to Sam.
.....
- 10 "I've brought you some flowers," he said to Julie.
.....

- 3 First read the following direct speech sentences. In which of them do the tenses change? Why? Then, turn the sentences from direct into reported speech, as in the example.



- 1 "The sun sets in the west," he said.
He said that the sun sets in the west.
Tenses do not change - general truth.
- 2 "Penguins can't fly," he said.
.....
- 3 "They are watching a film on TV now," she said.
.....
- 4 "It will be sunny tomorrow," he says.
.....
- 5 "They visited the zoo last week," he said.
.....
- 6 "Mammals feed their babies on milk," the teacher said.
.....
- 7 "We have never been to a circus," she said.
.....
- 8 "I don't like milk," she says.
.....
- 9 "They'll go shopping tomorrow," she said.
.....
- 10 "Mary doesn't speak French," he said.
.....

Say - Tell

- 4 Fill in the gaps with *say*, *said* or *told*.



- 1 "Alright class, open your books to page five,"
1) the teacher.
"Miss, what's our lesson about?" asked Amy.
"Today's lesson is about whales. Now, Amy read the first paragraph," she 2) her.
"Sorry Miss, what page did you 3)?" Amy asked.
"I 4) page five."
- 2 "Hello, Jan" 1) Oscar.
"Hi, Oscar."
"I've got some great news," Oscar 2) her.
"Oh, really!" Jan 3)
"Guess what! Sally 4) me that she'll be in town for a week!" 5) Oscar.
- 3 "I'm afraid I can't help you with the housework today," Greg 1) Diane.
"That's OK," 2) Diane.
"I know you're busy."
"But I can do the shopping," 3) Greg.
"That would be great," Diane 4) to him.

Reported Questions

- 5 Turn the questions from *direct* into *reported speech*, as in the example.

- 1 "Do you like playing volleyball?" Steve asked Greg.
Steve asked Greg if/whether he liked playing volleyball.
- 2 "What do you want for lunch?" Mother asked.
.....
- 3 "Will you take me to the beach on Saturday?" Harry asked.
.....
- 4 Brad asked, "Have you seen my dog?"
.....

- 5 "Where are you going?" Father asked.
.....
- 6 "How tall are you?" Ian asked me.
.....
- 7 Eve asked, "Did you buy any bread?"
.....
- 8 "Is Sheila your best friend?" he asked.
.....
- 6 Bob is having a birthday party next Saturday. His friend Kenji wants to know more about it and has asked him some questions. Report Tom's questions.



- 1 How many people have you invited?
- 2 What time will the party begin?
- 3 Who is doing the cooking?
- 4 What sort of music will you play?
- 5 Did you order a birthday cake?

- 1 Kenji asked him
- 2 He wanted to know
- 3 Kenji asked him
- 4 Kenji wanted to know
- 5 He also asked him

- 7 **There has been a car accident on your street.** Read the reporter's questions and turn them into reported speech, as in the example.

- 1 "How did the accident happen?"
The reporter asked *how the accident had happened*.
- 2 "What time did the accident take place?"
The reporter asked
- 3 "Who called the police?"
The reporter wanted to know
- 4 "Was anybody hurt?"
The reporter asked
- 5 "How many cars were involved?"
The reporter wanted to know

Reported Statements and Questions

- 8 Read what these people said and write each statement or question in reported speech.



- 1 "Why is the princess laughing?"
The little girl asked her mother



- 2 "I forgot we had a meeting today."
He told me



- 3 "Are you OK?"
They asked her



- 4 "I'll be there around 11:00."
Mary told her boss



- 5 "What have you drawn?"
Rick asked Lucy



- 6 "We won the race."
They told us



- 7 "Do you want a hamburger?"
He asked the children
.....
.....



- 8 "I'm working late today."
He told his wife
.....
.....

9 Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- "I graduated two years ago," he told me.
had He told me he
two years before.
- "Why aren't you hungry?" he asked me.
wasn't He asked me why
..... hungry.
- "Mary will visit us next summer," said Ann.
would Ann said that Mary
..... the following summer.
- "She has never been to Africa," said Paul.
had Paul said that to Africa.
- "Your brother is fixing the car now," Dad told me.
was Dad told me that my brother
..... at the time.
- "Dolphins are very intelligent animals," said our teacher.
are Our teacher said that dolphins
..... animals.
- "Do you like strawberries?" Susan asked me.
if Susan asked me
..... strawberries.
- "Peter invited me to his wedding," said Jack.
invited Jack said that Peter
..... to his wedding.

10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- He asked me ~~that~~ I had a motorcycle. ... *if*...
- Brian said me that he liked jazz music.
- Marie asked him were the super-market was.
- Roy told to his father that he wanted to become a pilot.
- Mother said us that she would be late.

- Jill said that she had buy a pair of jeans the week before.
- They asked Tom weather he wanted any help.
- Our teacher told us that the maths test would is easy.

Revision: Units 1 - 14

11 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- Does she like **go/going** to the ballet?
- Have you ever **been/being** sailing?
- The plane from Bangkok **arrives/arrive** at 9 pm.
- He played basketball after he **had/has** finished doing his homework.
- Clive doesn't know **how/why** to drive.
- Who was *Romeo and Juliet* written **from/by**?
- Jessica used to **lived/live** with her parents.
- Visitors mustn't **to feed/feed** the animals in the zoo.
- Have you met your new neighbours **yet/just**?
- If I had a garden I **will/would** plant some roses.
- A castle is **much/more** bigger than a flat.
- I went to Rome **where/when** I visited the Fontana di Trevi.
- The lion is not as **fast/faster** as the cheetah.
- Don't forget to take an umbrella. It **will/won't** rain later in the afternoon.
- He ran **quick/quickly** out of the burning house.

12 Choose the correct answer.

- I can't stand to loud music.
A to listen B listening C listen
- If we all our newspapers, fewer trees would have to be cut down.
A recycled B have recycled C recycle
- What are these skirts of?
A making B make C made
- A: When the Acropolis built?
B: 3,000 years ago!
A is B has C was
- How long has Mr Parker living here?
A be B been C being

- 6 When you coins in this machine, it gives you a ticket.
A put B will put C have put
- 7 If you aren't careful, you yourself.
A cuts B will cut C cut
- 8 We going to have a snack. Would you like to join us?
A are B will C is
- 9 She getting dressed when you called.
A was B is C been
- 10 I don't think the dog will us.
A attacks B attack C attacked
- 11 Is sailing difficult than surfing?
A more B as C rather
- 12 I didn't the ironing on Sunday because I was tired.
A did B do C done
- 13 A: Are you busy at the moment?
B: No, I'm not. I some old magazines.
A 'm reading B was reading C read
- 14 A: What was the weather like?
B: Awful. It rained all week.
A heavier B heavy C heavily
- 15 How eggs do you need for the soufflé?
A any B much C many
- 16 Taxi drivers shouldn't rude to their customers.
A to be B be C being
- 17 Jim already tidied the kitchen when I got home.
A have B has C had
- 18 Mexican food is spicy for me to eat.
A enough B too C much
- 19 Don't smoke in bed. You set the house on fire.
A have B might C must
- 20 Luxembourg is situated the heart of Europe.
A on B at C in
- 21 Is there for me to eat?
A something B anything C nothing
- 22 Paula is the woman saved my life.
A which B who C where
- 23 You have to water the plants. I watered them an hour ago.
A must B don't C doesn't
- 24 The service that offered at this restaurant is excellent.
A will B has C is
- 25 Steve me if I had any brothers or sisters.
A asked B said C told
- 13 Tick the correct sentences, as in the example.
- 1 a) Nora haven't got long hair.
b) Nora hasn't got long hair. ✓
- 2 a) We rarely watch TV in the evenings.
b) We rarely watches TV in the evenings.
- 3 a) "Is your father a young man?"
"No, he's quite older."
b) "Is your father a young man?"
"No, he's quite old."
- 4 a) It was 8 o'clock in the morning and Mrs O'Brian made pancakes.
b) It was 8 o'clock in the morning and Mrs O'Brian was making pancakes.
- 5 a) If it gets dark in here, I'll draw the curtains.
b) If it gets dark in here, I drew the curtains.
- 6 a) Have you ever twisted your ankle?
b) Did you ever twisted your ankle?
- 7 a) John hasn't eaten anything for breakfast time.
b) John hasn't eaten anything since breakfast time.
- 8 a) By the time I arrived home the children were fast asleep.
b) By the time I arrived home the children are fast asleep.
- 9 a) Where was these toys made?
b) Where were these toys made?

Reported Instructions/Commands

- To report instructions or commands we use the verbs **ask**, **tell** or **order** + **direct object** + **(not)** + **to-infinitive**

Direct speech: *"Be polite with the customers," he said.*

Reported speech: *He told me to be polite with the customers.*

Direct speech: *"Don't talk so much, please," he said to me.*

Reported speech: *He asked me not to talk so much.*

Exclamations

Exclamations are words or sentences used to express admiration, surprise etc. To form exclamatory sentences we can use **what** (a/an), **how** etc.

- What + a/an (+ adjective) + singular countable noun
What a beautiful day!
What an experience!
- What (+ adjective) + uncountable/plural nouns
What interesting news!
What terrible mistakes!
- how + adjective/adverb
How pretty she is!
How fast he runs!

Question Tags

- Question tags are short questions at the end of statements. We use them in speech when we want to confirm something or when we want to find out if something is true or not.
Dogs swim, don't they?
Your father is a farmer, isn't he?

Form

- We form a question tag with the auxiliary or modal verb of the main sentence and the appropriate subject pronoun.
Mary is cooking, isn't she?
Tom can't play the violin, can he?

- When the verb of the main sentence is in the **present simple**, we form the question tag with the auxiliary verb **do/does** and the subject pronoun. When the verb is in the **past simple**, we form the question tag with the auxiliary **did** and the subject pronoun.
Carol likes football, doesn't she?
He found his book, didn't he?

- When the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative.
He works for a large computer firm, doesn't he?
- When the sentence is negative, the question tag is positive.
She didn't do her homework, did she?

- Some verbs/expressions form question tags differently. Study the following examples:

- I am → aren't I?*
I am quick, aren't I?
- Don't → will you?*
Don't talk, will you?
- Imperative → will/won't you?*
Stop shouting, will/won't you?
- Let's → shall we?*
Let's go out for dinner, shall we?
- I have (got) → haven't I? (=I possess)*
He has got a large house, hasn't he?
- I have → don't I? (other meanings)*
She has dinner at 6 o'clock, doesn't she?
- There is/are → isn't/aren't there?*
There is a cushion on the sofa, isn't there?
- This/That is → isn't it?*
That's Bob's bicycle, isn't it?

Intonation

- When we are sure of the answer and expect agreement, the voice goes down in the question tag.
She's your daughter, isn't she?
(↘)
- When we aren't sure of the answer and we want to check information, the voice goes up in the question tag.
He can't drive a car, can he?
(↗)

Reported Instructions/Commands

- 1 Turn the following sentences into reported speech.



- 1 "Don't forget to wash your hands!"
Our mother told us not to forget to wash our hands.
- 2 "Pass me a bowl!"
She told Jerry
- 3 "Get me some eggs from the fridge!"
She told Susie
- 4 "Roll out the mixture!"
She told Jerry
- 5 "Place it into the baking tin and then put it in the oven!"
She told Susie
- 6 "Don't forget to close the oven door!"
She told Susie
- 7 "Tidy the kitchen!"
She told Susie and Jerry

- 2 Report what Mrs Cross told her dogsitter, as in the example.

1 Give the dog a bath on Friday!

2 Take him for a walk three times a day!

3 Don't give him any sweets!

4 Keep his bowl full of water!

5 Don't let him bark all the time!

6 Feed him twice a day!



- 1 *Mrs Cross asked her dogsitter to give the dog a bath on Friday.*

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Exclamations

- 3 Fill in *what (a/an)* or *how*.

- 1 fantastic house they have!
- 2 horrible that film was!
- 3 lovely day!
- 4 excellent teacher she is!
- 5 terrible that fish tasted!
- 6 thoughtful of you to remember my birthday!
- 7 awful experience they had!
- 8 clever that man is!
- 9 great music they're playing!
- 10 easy that test was!
- 11 boring book that is!
- 12 hot it is in the house!
- 13 colourful painting!
- 14 wonderful that garden is!
- 15 dangerous dog that is!

- 4 Underline the correct word.

- 1 A: David gave me a beautiful, silk scarf for my birthday.
B: **What/How** a lovely surprise!
- 2 A: My brother broke his leg.
B: **How/What** awful!
- 3 A: The baby said her first word yesterday.
B: **What/How** wonderful!
- 4 A: Debra won first prize in the spelling contest.
B: **How/What** proud you must be!
- 5 A: My dog died.
B: **What/How** terrible news!
- 6 A: Andy didn't get the job.
B: **What/How** a shame!
- 7 A: We watched the film *Titanic* again yesterday.
B: **How/What** boring!
- 8 A: We've finally found a house.
B: **What/How** a relief!
- 9 A: Helen got an A in her final test.
B: **What/How** an excellent student she must be!
- 10 A: It never stopped raining when we were on holiday.
B: **How/What** bad luck!

5 Using what a/an or how make exclamations, as in the example.



- 1 beautiful/flowers
What beautiful flowers!



- 2 gracefully/they dance
.....!



- 3 busy/he/be
.....!



- 4 delicious/cake
.....!



- 5 nice haircut/she have
.....!



- 6 cute/baby
.....!

Question Tags

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct question tag.

- 1 Let's buy some ice cream,
- 2 You haven't been to Italy,
- 3 John met Sally at school,
- 4 You don't know Steven,
- 5 Emily is your sister,
- 6 We're going out tonight,
- 7 There is a book on the desk,
- 8 I am right,
- 9 They had lived in London before moving to Madrid,
- 10 You didn't forget to call your mother,
- 11 Sue isn't moving to a new flat,
- 12 You've been camping before,
- 13 Stop crying,
- 14 The shop won't be closed,
- 15 Sandy can't speak Spanish,
- 16 You're not going to leave tomorrow,

7 Underline the correct question tag.

- 1 You're flying to Milan tomorrow, are you/aren't you?
- 2 Roy doesn't own a car, does he/doesn't he?
- 3 You didn't go to work today, did you/didn't you?
- 4 Sheila doesn't like cooking, doesn't she/does she?
- 5 Ann has got a computer, hasn't she/has she?
- 6 You'll see Judy tomorrow, will you/won't you?
- 7 You haven't got her phone number, haven't you/have you?
- 8 Amy has been ill lately, has she/hasn't she?
- 9 I can go out with my friends tonight, can I/can't I?
- 10 Gabriella is Mexican, is she/isn't she?
- 11 Paul will come to my party, will he/won't he?
- 12 You know how to use the Internet, do you/don't you?

8 Fill in the correct question tags and short answers, as in the example.

- 1 "You found this information on the Internet, *didn't you?*"
"Yes, *I did.*"
- 2 "That isn't Rick,"
"No,"
- 3 "You haven't fixed the washing machine yet,"
"No,"
- 4 "You're going to invite Tom to your wedding,"
"Yes,"
- 5 "We have been working hard,"
"Yes,"
- 6 "Janet hasn't heard the good news,"
"No,"
- 7 "Trisha hasn't been to Dublin,"
"No,"
- 8 "Ellen likes listening to music,"
"Yes,"
- 9 "John was a good student when he was young,"
"Yes,"
- 10 "George hasn't got a motorbike,"
"No,"
- 11 "Karen can sew,"
"Yes,"
- 12 "Mum will make a cake for my birthday,"
"Yes,"
- 13 "That's Tom's car,"
"Yes,"
- 14 "They had a good time,"
"Yes,"
- 15 "There aren't any oranges in the fridge,"
"No,"

9 Fill in the question tags and then read the sentences aloud with the correct intonation.

sure	not sure	
✓		1 Your mother is a chef,?
✓		2 She hasn't got any brothers,?
	✓	3 It's going to rain,?
✓		4 You have dinner at 8 o'clock,?
✓		5 Tom is very clever,?
	✓	6 You weren't asleep,?
✓		7 She had finished by the time I called,?
	✓	8 Bob hasn't called yet,?
	✓	9 They found her,?
✓		10 Mary can dive,?
✓		11 I am late,?
	✓	12 You're going to go,?
	✓	13 Sue didn't call,?
✓		14 Their flat is spacious,?
	✓	15 She's been to Cairo,?

Revision: Units 1 - 15

10 Choose the correct answer.

- they go jogging every day?
A Doesn't B Does C Do
- She the violin at my birthday.
A played B play C playing
- This is the expensive stereo I've ever seen.
A much B most C more
- you been waiting long?
A Have B Was C Has
- They going to buy a boat.
A won't B isn't C aren't
- Are there bananas left?
A some B any C much
- I haven't tennis for five years.
A plays B play C played
- He cleaned the carpets after he finished his lunch.
A had B have C has
- This song was by Frank Sinatra.
A writing B written C write
- You forget to do your homework.
A mustn't B must C should
- I had a lot of money, I would buy a castle.
A While B When C If
- She travelled to France she took a tour on the Seine.
A why B when C where
- I would love to the beach tomorrow.
A go B to go C going
- If I you, I would study harder.
A were B had been C be
- Daniel isn't a doctor, he?
A are B was C is
- Carol me what happened yesterday.
A said B told C tells
- an amazing story!
A What's B What C How
- Let's go to the park before it dark!
A gets B will get C got
- He to work as a car mechanic.
A used B uses C use
- I love documentaries.
A watched B watch C watching
- Is the bus station located the heart of the city?
A on B in C at
- Had she the laundry?
A do B done C doing
- The plane has taken off.
A just B yet C when

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was	been	let	let	let
bear	bore	born(e)	lie	lay	lain
beat	beat	beaten	light	lit	lit
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
blow	blew	blown	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	ride	rode	ridden
burst	burst	burst	ring	rang	rung
buy	bought	bought	rise	rose	risen
can	could	(been able to)	run	ran	run
catch	caught	caught	say	said	said
choose	chose	chosen	see	saw	seen
come	came	come	seek	sought	sought
cost	cost	cost	sell	sold	sold
cut	cut	cut	send	sent	sent
deal	dealt	dealt	set	set	set
dig	dug	dug	sew	sewed	sewn
do	did	done	shake	shook	shaken
draw	drew	drawn	shine	shone	shone
dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	shoot	shot	shot
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spill	spilt	spilt
forget	forgot	forgotten	split	split	split
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)
freeze	froze	frozen	spread	spread	spread
get	got	got	spring	sprang	sprung
give	gave	given	stand	stood	stood
go	went	gone	steal	stole	stolen
grow	grew	grown	stick	stuck	stuck
hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)	sting	stung	stung
have	had	had	strike	struck	struck
hear	heard	heard	swear	swore	sworn
hide	hid	hidden	sweep	swept	swept
hit	hit	hit	swim	swam	swum
hold	held	held	take	took	taken
hurt	hurt	hurt	teach	taught	taught
keep	kept	kept	tear	tore	torn
know	knew	known	tell	told	told
lay	laid	laid	think	thought	thought
lead	led	led	throw	threw	thrown
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	understand	understood	understood
leave	left	left	wake	woke	woken
lend	lent	lent	wear	wore	worn
			win	won	won
			write	wrote	written

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS: _____

MARK: _____

(Time: 20 minutes)

PROGRESS TESTS

1. The Smiths are on their holidays at the moment.
A are spending B spend C spend

2. She didn't know how to drive a car.
A was B is C was

3. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

4. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

5. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

6. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

7. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

8. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

9. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

10. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

11. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

12. I'm going to the cinema this evening.
A will B am C am

13. Paul is going to Italy.
A two days ago B next month C last week

14. Did you play tennis this morning?
A No, I don't B Yes, I do C Yes, I am

15. What is Harold doing these days?
A do B does C does

16. Did you clean your room?
A Yes B No C Yes

17. Has John got a computer?
A haven't B has C hasn't

18. I'm going to the cinema.
A do B do C does

19. Did you invite Sally and Tom to the party?
A us B them C was

20. I'm going to the cinema.
A Do B Can C Can't

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 The Smiths always their holidays at the seaside.
A are spending B spends C spend
- 2 She didn't to drive a car.
A used B use C uses
- 3 Jenny got three brothers and one sister.
A has B have C haven't
- 4 A: Did go to the park yesterday?
B: Yes, I did.
A we B you C she
- 5 I at a sweet shop last summer.
A worked B work C working
- 6 A: Are they from Sweden?
B: No, they They're from Denmark.
A aren't B isn't C are
- 7 A: I never watch TV during the week.
B: Oh really? I
A don't B does C do
- 8 A: Is Pete the house this weekend?
B: Yes, he is.
A painting B paint C paints
- 9 A: Do you walk to school?
B: No, I walk to school.
A always B never C not
- 10 Mr Cook to own a farm.
A use B uses C used
- 11 Paula is sailing to Italy
A two days ago B next month C last week
- 12 A: Did you play tennis this morning?
B: No, I didn't. I swimming.
A went B go C going
- 13 Amy is a shower at the moment.
A has B had C having
- 14 A: that your bike?
B: No, that's Jack's bike.
A is B Has C Does
- 15 What is Harold these days?
A do B does C doing
- 16 A: Did you clean your room?
B: Yes, I
A does B did C do
- 17 A: Has John got a computer?
B: No, he
A haven't B has C hasn't
- 18 A: I love going to the cinema.
B: So I.
A do B did C does
- 19 A: Did you invite Sally and Tom to the party?
B: Of course I invited
A us B them C they
- 20 I come with you to the cinema?
A Do B Can C Can't

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 That be Robert's leather jacket. His jacket is brown.
A can't B must C can
- 2 Rachel the piano when her grandfather arrived.
A was playing B is playing C plays
- 3 My parrot is the intelligent bird of all.
A much B most C more
- 4 Mark was fixing the car Alison was mopping the kitchen floor.
A after B as soon as C while
- 5 Andy did on his history test.
A well B best C good
- 6 The *Silver Palace* is the hotel in the city.
A tall B tallest C taller
- 7 Jim was giving the baby a bath when Liz home.
A came B come C comes
- 8 Vanessa's coat is more fashionable Jane's.
A from B of C than
- 9 A: Was Don for his exam all night?
B: Yes, he was.
A studies B studying C studied
- 10 Canada is colder than Greece.
A most B more C much
- 11 Jake probably drive me to the airport.
A was B will C is
- 12 That be Naomi's twin sister. They look exactly the same.
A must B mustn't C can't
- 13 Is the cheetah the fastest animal the world?
A in B of C than
- 14 She's an excellent student because she works
A hardly B harder C hard
- 15 Ann is than Sandra.
A friendly B friendliest C friendlier
- 16 The rain was falling lightly as Edna to work.
A drive B was driving C drove
- 17 Martha's motorcycle was expensive than Debbie's.
A less B little C the least
- 18 Roger listening to the radio as he was cooking dinner.
A was B is C are
- 19 I expect your brother will home late tonight.
A to come B come C coming
- 20 Albert is as as Simon.
A cleverer B cleverest C clever

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 Debbie is to have a party for her birthday.
A goes B go C going
- 2 Vincent visit us the day after tomorrow.
A will B has C does
- 3 We don't have eggs left.
A some B many C much
- 4 If William a house, he will sell his flat.
A buys B buy C bought
- 5 Can I have juice, please?
A any B some C a few
- 6 I'll call you I get home early.
A but B when C if
- 7 You should at least six glasses of water every day.
A to drink B drink C drinking
- 8 You will not go out until you your homework!
A will finish B finished C finish
- 9 A: Can I have a of strawberry ice cream, please?
B: Yes, of course.
A bowl B bag C bottle
- 10 My sister help me style my hair tonight.
A has B doesn't C will
- 11 Look at that cat! It's to climb up that tree.
A will B going C go
- 12 A: It's raining.
B: get an umbrella.
A I B I'll C I go
- 13 When I to the beach, I always take a few bottles of water with me.
A go B will go C went
- 14 Jeff is going to plant flowers in the garden
A a week ago B next month C last year
- 15 Clara wakes up early, she will make us breakfast.
A If B As C While
- 16 Have you got popcorn?
A many B a few C any
- 17 A: Can I go to the park?
B: No, we going to visit your grandparents.
A is B are C will
- 18 A: Would you like a of pizza?
B: Oh yes, please.
A piece B bar C bag
- 19 There is only water in the bottle.
A many B a few C a little
- 20 When you don't put milk in the fridge, it bad.
A will go B goes C went

NAME:

DATE:

CLASS:

MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 Mary's parents have to the opera.
A went B gone C go
- 2 A: Has Ruby taken out the rubbish?
B: No, she hasn't.
A yet B since C just
- 3 Penny already put up the tent when Jim started the fire.
A has B had C have
- 4 A: What did you do last night?
B: We the children to the funfair.
A taken B take C took
- 5 The baby been sleeping all afternoon.
A was B have C has
- 6 We have never to Berlin. Have you?
A gone B went C been
- 7 She's tidied her room but she hasn't watered the plants.
A since B already C yet
- 8 Have you been here long?
A working B work C worked
- 9 Kate wasn't at the library. She gone home.
A has B had C have
- 10 They haven't travelled abroad 1980.
A just B for C since
- 11 I had never Chinese food before I went to China.
A ate B eat C eaten
- 12 A: How long have they been fishing?
B: more than four hours.
A Since B For C Already
- 13 Jim hadn't finished cooking by the time I home.
A was getting B got C get
- 14 I have this dress myself. Do you like it?
A make B made C making
- 15 A: Why are your clothes so dirty?
B: I have been the car.
A fixed B fixing C fix
- 16 When the children came home from school their mother baking biscuits.
A is B was C were
- 17 I have been a dancer 1992.
A for B already C since
- 18 A: Has John ever mumps?
B: Yes, he has.
A have B has C had
- 19 A: When Matt buy his new car?
B: Two months ago.
A do B did C done
- 20 By the time she was 23 years old she had from university.
A graduated B graduate C graduates

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 A: Where's Diane?
B: She be at the supermarket.
A does B could C have
- 2 It is dark to read without the lights on.
A much B too C enough
- 3 A: How did you burn?
B: With the iron.
A themselves B himself C yourself
- 4 Brenda have to clean her house. She has a cleaning lady.
A doesn't B don't C does
- 5 Don't forget to pack a sweater. It be cold in Scotland.
A can B might C would
- 6 Your room should always be clean.
A kept B keep C keeping
- 7 You to smoke in hospitals.
A aren't allowed B can't C mustn't
- 8 When Pam was a child she to take piano lessons.
A has B had C have
- 9 Robinson Crusoe was by Daniel Defoe.
A written B write C wrote
- 10 She'll study harder if she wants to pass the exam.
A must B have to C might
- 11 Don't home late!
A will come B come C to come
- 12 "Can Angie do that puzzle by?"
A myself B themselves C herself
- 13 The cake has already baked.
A been B be C being
- 14 Adam could speak Spanish when he was five but he swim.
A could B can't C couldn't
- 15 Maple syrup is in North America.
A made B make C making
- 16 The coffee isn't strong for me.
A too B enough C more
- 17 The cows already been milked.
A to have B have C has
- 18 that knife down! You'll hurt someone.
A To put B Must put C Put
- 19 A: Isn't the music loud for you?
B: No, it isn't.
A enough B too C much
- 20 The meeting will be tomorrow morning.
A held B hold C holding

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 If Sue the lottery, she would buy a house near the sea.
A wins B won C will win
- 2 I've got money in my wallet.
A any B not any C no
- 3 A theatre is a place you can watch a performance.
A where B which C who
- 4 Boston is located the east coast of the United States of America.
A on B in C at
- 5 If people stopped dropping litter on the streets, our cities much cleaner.
A be B would be C have been
- 6 A doctor is someone treats sick people.
A where B which C who
- 7 There is sugar in the cupboard.
A any B a few C some
- 8 Paraguay is the heart of South America.
A at B in C on
- 9 If I you, I would take up guitar lessons.
A were B was C am
- 10 Tony wants to go on holiday in the Caribbean Sea.
A something B somewhere C someone
- 11 If Bob up earlier, he would arrive at work on time.
A wakes B woke C was waking
- 12 A toothbrush is something you clean your teeth with.
A where B which C who
- 13 Marseille is situated the south of France.
A at B on C in
- 14 A lawn mower is something cuts grass.
A where B which C who
- 15 If Lucy so many sweets, she wouldn't be overweight.
A won't eat B doesn't eat C didn't eat
- 16 A coach is someone trains athletes.
A who B which C where
- 17 A: Who's in the kitchen?
B:
A Anybody B Nobody C Anything
- 18 Has called me today?
A someone B anyone C no one
- 19 A garage is a place you can park your car.
A where B which C who
- 20 There aren't cookies in the cookie jar.
A some B no C any

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 A: What did Jake say?
B: He said that he getting married.
A will B was C has
- 2 Beatrice would like some flowers.
A buy B buying C to buy
- 3 Martha me a very funny joke yesterday.
A told B said C asked
- 4 She asked me old I was.
A what B how C when
- 5 The children talking when the teacher entered the classroom.
A stops B stopped C stop
- 6 I don't mind the washing-up.
A doing B do C to do
- 7 Did she tell you was on the phone?
A why B who C what
- 8 Please remember to the post office on your way home.
A going B go C to go
- 9 Gertrude that she wanted to go to the funfair.
A said B told C asked
- 10 Adrian forgot out the rubbish last night.
A take B to take C to taking
- 11 Harry loves people gifts.
A buy B to buy C buying
- 12 Heather that she likes walking in the rain.
A says B tells C asks
- 13 My mother made me the windows.
A cleaning B clean C to clean
- 14 Mary hates the car into the city.
A driving B to drive C drive
- 15 Mrs Hynes said she on a farm.
A lived B to live C living
- 16 John decided horseback riding.
A to take up B take up C taking up
- 17 Nina me that she sold her computer.
A tell B told C said
- 18 You mustn't on the street. It's dangerous.
A playing B to play C play
- 19 Tara said she would a pizza for dinner.
A order B to order C ordering
- 20 A: Would you like to the opera tonight?
B: Yes, I'd love to.
A to go B going C go

NAME:

DATE:

CLASS:

MARK:

(Time: 40 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 interesting person he is!
A How B What an C What
- 2 Frank live in Toronto?
A Do B Does C Has
- 3 Ellen used to Spanish lessons.
A take B taking C taken
- 4 You are leaving next week,?
A are you B isn't you C aren't you
- 5 Nick rarely a taxi to work.
A takes B is taking C has taken
- 6 Australia is not as as Asia.
A biggest B bigger C big
- 7 Vicky is young to cross the street on her own.
A enough B too C much
- 8 Don't drive too fast,?
A do you B are you C will you
- 9 George to the park with the children every Sunday.
A is going B has gone C goes
- 10 At 8:00 last night, he for his trip.
A was packing B packs C will pack
- 11 Don't order take away. I have cooked dinner.
A yet B already C even
- 12 He asked me I could speak Russian.
A if B weather C while
- 13 quickly the babies learn!
A How B What C Why
- 14 He asked us our books to page 32.
A opened B to open C open
- 15 The *Four Seasons* composed by Vivaldi
A had B was C has
- 16 Did John fix the washing machine?
A herself B yourself C himself
- 17 terrible experience!
A How B What a C What
- 18 you climb a tree when you were six years old?
A Could B Had C Might
- 19 Tony had finished cleaning his room he went outside to play.
A By the time B As soon as C While
- 20 Let's go away for the weekend,?
A will we B have we C shall we
- 21 He asked me the volume of the radio.
A to lower B lower C lowering
- 22 If I were you, I a moving company to help me.
A hire B would hire C will hire
- 23 That be Jill. She is in Tahiti.
A can't B must C shall
- 24 Tom was cutting the grass Tina was planting flowers.
A after B while C before

- 25 A: Samantha doesn't like skiing.
B: does Linda.
A Neither B So C Also
- 26 Tania spoke and woke us all up.
A louder B loudly C loudest
- 27 Rose the party by the time we arrived.
A left B has left C had left
- 28 A hair salon is a place you go to get your hair cut.
A who B where C which
- 29 I'm a great chef,?
A am I B are I C aren't I
- 30 Will you take the dog for a walk if you home early?
A will get B get C got
- 31 elegantly she dresses!
A How B What C What an
- 32 I think my father drive me to the bus station.
A will B is C has
- 33 Jerry has books that I want to borrow.
A a little B a few C any
- 34 Jim has got a new motorbike,?
A has he B does he C hasn't he
- 35 When I to Paris, I always stay with my friend Paul.
A am going B go C will go
- 36 Olivia forgot the electricity bill.
A pay B to pay C to paying
- 37 He will come,?
A shall he B will he C won't he
- 38 Sarah was writing her composition her friend Mary arrived.
A when B while C as soon as
- 39 I have been letters all morning.
A writing B written C write
- 40 The old school destroyed by a fire in 1980.
A is B was C had

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Express Publishing

ISBN-13: 978-1-903128-75-6
ISBN-10: 1-903128-75-7



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